

Israelis seal 5 Palestinian houses

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli occupation forces in the West Bank have sealed the houses of five Palestinians who allegedly took part in a stone-throwing attack that resulted in the death of an Israeli woman last January, a military spokesman said Tuesday. The Israeli supreme court turned down an appeal against the penalty by the families of the five Palestinians. A 21-year-old Israeli woman was killed by a stone as she drove through the occupied West Bank town of Dahariya, near Hebron in a military vehicle. In previous instances when houses have been sealed up the Israelis permitted the occupants to remove their belongings before closing up windows and doors with bricks and mortar. The houses remained closed for varying periods.

Israel bans film on land seizures

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli censors have banned a 25-minute film on Israeli land seizures in the West Bank on grounds the movie harms the Israeli army and could incite Palestinians. The film entitled "The Night When The King Was Born" shows an Israeli officer beating an Arab and threatening to kill his son unless he agrees to sign over his land to Israeli land dealers. Film director Yehuda Judd Ne'eman told Reuters he planned to appeal against the decision in the supreme court unless the censors reversed their position.

Israeli punished for refusing invasion honours

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli army sergeant has been demoted and confined to camp for refusing to accept a war decoration, Israel Television reported. It said Sergeant Carlos Weiner was restricted to camp for six days and his rank lowered as punishment for refusing to accept the ribbon given to all soldiers who took part in Israel's war in Lebanon. The invasion of Lebanon has aroused more opposition among Israeli soldiers than any previous war.

Press urges Moscow to reinstate expelled British journalist

LONDON (R) — The International Press Institute, a body promoting press freedom, urged the Soviet Union Tuesday to reinstate a British journalist ordered home last week after the expulsion of a Soviet correspondent in Britain. The institute sent a letter to the Soviet Foreign Ministry saying that the expulsion of Financial Times correspondent Anthony Robinson was unwarranted. The institute urged Moscow to let Mr. Robinson continue working in the Soviet Union and to ensure that it put "no further hindrance to the work of foreign correspondents."

Bomb defused near Beirut AFP office

BEIRUT (R) — A time bomb was found at the Beirut offices of the French news agency Agence France-Presse (AFP) Tuesday morning and defused 10 minutes before it was set to explode, security sources said. Security forces found a suitcase containing about 20 kilograms of TNT after they were tipped off about the presence of a suspicious package at the AFP offices. AFP staff said the suitcase was placed outside the door of their bureau on the third floor of a Beirut office block and mistakenly carried inside by an office cleaner who thought it belonged to a member of staff.

Mitterrand to visit China in early May

PEKING (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand is to pay an official visit to China in early May, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said Tuesday. It did not give dates, but diplomatic sources said Mr. Mitterrand was expected to arrive on May 3 after visiting Nepal. Mr. Mitterrand will be the third French head of state to come to China, following in the footsteps of Georges Pompidou in September 1973 and Valery Giscard d'Estaing in October 1980. As socialist candidate for the presidency he visited China in February, 1981, the guest of the Chinese Communist Party.

INSIDE

- Bridge over California waters, page 2
- Hassan meets French philosopher, page 3
- Last straw for Sino-American relations, page 4
- The Gulf oil slick: A nightmare, page 5
- Chappell wants to quit, page 6
- Napoleon's debt to be paid, page 7
- Attenborough's dream comes true, page 8

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي"

Volume 8 Number 2238

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY APRIL 13, 1983 — JUMADA AL THANI 30, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Reagan asks Rabat to mediate U.S. seeks to revive Jordan-PLO joint moves

RABAT (R) — President Reagan asked Morocco to mediate between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Jordan after they failed to agree on a common approach to Middle East peace, senior Arab diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The sources said the U.S. president telephoned King Hassan of Morocco to request his personal intervention on Sunday, a few hours after Jordan abandoned a five-month effort to find common ground with the PLO. The PLO-Jordan talks were aimed at laying down conditions under which Amman would enter U.S.-sponsored negotiations on the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Mr. Reagan called last September for Palestinian self-rule in the two regions in association with Jordan—a call rejected by both Israel and the PLO. King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat failed to reach an agreement when PLO hardliners rejected the Reagan

Sartawi's body arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — The body of Issam Sartawi, a senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader, who was assassinated in Portugal last Sunday, arrived in Amman Tuesday.

Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, who deputised for His Majesty King Hussein, the deputy commander of the PLO forces, Khalil Al Wazir, PLO Amman Office Director Izzat Abu Rub and senior Palestinian leaders living in Jordan, and the wife and three children of Mr. Sartawi were present at Amman Airport to receive the body, which was flown from Portugal aboard a Moroccan air force plane.

Relatives present at the airport told the Jordan Times that the funeral is scheduled to take place Wednesday at the Muslim cemetery in Umm Al Hiran.

The relatives also said that a (Continued on page 3)

Israel starts new drive to attract settlers

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli government launched a public relations campaign Tuesday to persuade a further 20,000 Jews to settle in the occupied Arab West Bank.

Brushing aside American appeals for a freeze on settlement, the Labour Ministry said it was spending eight million shekels (\$2,000,000) on a campaign aimed at almost doubling the present Jewish population in the territory. Spokesman Avraham Hoffman told Reuters the government estimated that 3,900 housing units would become available for Jewish occupation at 68 existing settlements during the next 18 months.

"We plan to educate the country to the opportunities of living in Judea and Samaria [the Israeli name for the occupied West Bank] and the Gaza Strip," Mr. Hoffman said.

"We will bus people out to show them the new settlements and job opportunities that will soon exist there."

The United States and the European Community have repeatedly appealed to the government of Menachem Begin to stop building settlements and so encourage Arabs to join peace talks.

Mr. Hoffman said the campaign would be backed up by public service advertising on state television. "Until now it has been pioneers and idealists who moved out to Judea and Samaria. Our appeal now is to all kinds of Israelis. We hope those in poorer areas will be encouraged to move to the settlements and this will help integration (between European Jews and Israel's poorer Oriental community)," he said.

About 22,500 Jews live in 100 settlements in the West Bank, which is home for 800,000 Palestinians and many more living abroad.

Lack of jobs and the fear that the territory may one day be returned to Arabs have discouraged some Israelis from moving to cheaper homes in the occupied territories. Arab protests have deterred others.

On Tuesday two settlements announced they would form vigilante patrols if Palestinians continued to stone Israeli cars in their protests against the Israeli occupation.

In a farewell session with the parliament's security and defence committee, retiring Chief of Staff, Gen. Rafael Eitan said Israel's answer to Arab protests is to build more settlements.

The committee sessions are closed but its proceedings are regularly leaked to the radio.



His Majesty King Hussein and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem (second from left) Tuesday conferring with Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salame (to the King's right). To Mr. Qasem's right is the Lebanese ambassador to Jordan (Petra photo)

King pledges support for Lebanon

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein said Tuesday that Jordan supports Lebanon in its efforts to regain its territorial integrity and sovereignty over all its territories.

King Hussein made the statement during a meeting with Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salame, who arrived earlier in the day with a message from President Amin Gemayel to the King.

The message dealt with "the latest developments in the Arab World and the results of the Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. talks on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territories," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said.

"There are continuous contacts between the Jordanian and Lebanese leadership on questions of joint interest," Mr. Salame told Petra.

The Lebanese leadership is eager to "keep in constant touch with King Hussein to take counsel from him in view of his wise views and long experience in the issue of Arab Nation," the news agency quoted Mr. Salame as saying.

The meeting at Al Nadwa Palace was also attended by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and the Lebanese ambassador to Jordan.

PLO confines Arab action to Fez, PNC resolutions

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Tuesday that any Arab political action on the Palestine problem should be based on the resolutions adopted at the Fez Arab summit last September and the Palestine National Council (PNC) conference in Algiers in February this year.

But the organisation also adopted a tough stand on Middle East peace moves, apparently ruling out any prospect of Jordan and the PLO formulating an early joint position.

The PLO position was outlined in a press statement issued by the organisation's news agency

WAFA in reply to a statement by Jordan Sunday. Jordan has said it was abandoning talks with the PLO on a common position over Middle East peace moves saying that it will not act on behalf of the Palestinians and it was up to the PLO and the Palestinians to map out a course to find a solution to the Middle East problem.

The WAFA statement said the PLO "stresses the importance of continuing relations and dialogue with Jordan... in order to confront the plans of the Zionist enemy (Israel) in the occupied territories and its threats to the security and

(Continued on page 3)

Court upholds Sadat decree on Shenouda

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian court Tuesday upheld a presidential ban on Coptic Pope Shenouda in a decision that seemed likely to cause disquiet among Egypt's Christian minority.

The court refused to lift a 1981 order by the late President Anwar Sadat banning the 60-year-old pope to a desert monastery and stripping him of his temporal powers. He was accused of fomenting sectarian strife against Egypt's Muslim majority.

The brief decision, read quickly by Judge Galal Abdul Hamid, said: "The (presidential) decree in dispute is invalid as far as what it contains on the setting up of a papal committee to look after the patriarchate's responsibilities. (Part from that other demands (by the defence) are rejected."

The committee had run Egypt's Coptic church ever since Pope Shenouda was confined to his desert monastery. Tuesday's ruling effectively instructed the church to elect a new pope.

The U.S. and the Soviet Union agreed last month in Geneva to

resume their negotiations on land-based, medium-range nuclear missiles on May 17, three weeks earlier than originally planned. The deadlocked, 17-month-old talks had adjourned on March 29.

In Washington, White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes commenting on the Belgian speculation, told reporters Tuesday: "There has been no change in the starting date of the next round, which is May 17 as previously announced."

The Belgian officials were from among a delegation led by Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, which had spent two days in Moscow.

(Continued on page 3)

Chicago voters turn out heavily

CHICAGO (R) — With both candidates disavowing racial issues that have overshadowed their campaigns, Chicago voters turned out heavily Tuesday to elect a new city mayor. Both the Democratic candidate, black federal Congressman Harold Washington, and his Republican opponent, white lawyer Bernard Epton, were predicting a win in the hotly contested race. Police and special federal agents were being sent for the first time to polling stations to try to ensure an honest vote. City election officials said Tuesday's turnout could exceed 80 per cent of the city's 625,786 registered voters and might go down as the highest in 150-year history. On the eve of the vote, Washington and Epton made a gesture of reconciliation by appearing jointly to a televised interview.

Jordan's decision aims to safeguard national interests, says Badran

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's political stand stems from the "clarity of vision of the higher political leadership and its long experience with and feeling for the thoughts and desires of the people, particularly over the Palestinian issue," Prime Minister Mudar Badran said Tuesday.

Mr. Badran was commenting on the results of the six-month-old Jordanian-Palestinian talks, which Jordan abandoned last Sunday, during his meeting with the members of the Upper House of Parliament, the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Consultative Council

(NCC). The prime minister said the results of the talks had been fully explained in the statement issued by the cabinet Sunday. He said the statement "affirmed the continued Jordanian-Palestinian cohesion, maintaining and consolidating national unity in order to ensure our country's steadfastness and confrontation in the face of any attempt aimed at harming it or undermining its unity or national security."

Mr. Badran said Jordan will continue to "render assistance to

(Continued on page 3)

understanding between Jordan and the PLO." He did not elaborate. Mr. Hassan was entrusted by Mr. Arafat to hand in the PLO response to Jordan's decision on Sunday night. Details of the response have not been disclosed.

In Riyadh, Saudi Arabia's Arab News said King Hussein acted boldly and wisely in opting out of a

(Continued on page 3)

Pym outlines priorities in peace efforts

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

Francis Pym said here Tuesday. Mr. Pym, who made an unexpected stop-over in Amman Tuesday on his way back to London after visits to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, held talks with His Majesty King Hussein. The meeting was also attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amet Khammash, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem.

Mr. Pym's visit to Amman follows Jordan's announcement on Sunday that it had abandoned talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on joint political action in Middle East peace moves.

King Hussein explained to Mr. Pym the latest developments involving the Palestinian issue and

(Continued on page 3)

Latest Gulf war flare-up continues

BAHRAIN (R) — Iran and Iraq reported renewed artillery and air attacks in their Gulf war Tuesday, following a new Iranian offensive. Iraq reported that its fighter planes and helicopter gunships were pounding Iranian positions, and that 3,220 Iranians had been killed Monday.

As the fighting flared again in the 31-month-old conflict, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz sent a message to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Iraqi News Agency reported. It did not disclose the contents.

The latest hostilities extinguished hopes that the two Gulf

neighbours might agree to at least a limited ceasefire to allow the repair of damaged Iranian wells leaking oil into the Gulf.

An Iraqi military spokesman said the air raids had inflicted heavy losses on Iranian forces and caused huge fires among their stocks of ammunition and equipment.

He said Iraqi planes and helicopters were still raiding Iranian lines early Tuesday afternoon. Iraq said 3,220 Iranian troops were killed and thousands wounded or captured Monday after Iran launched its latest Gulf war offensive.

Baghdad military communiques

(Continued on page 3)

Habib joins detailed withdrawal talks

TEL AVIV (R) — American presidential envoy Philip Habib joined detailed negotiations on an Israeli-Lebanon agreement Tuesday as the United States tried to revive its battered Middle East peace plan.

The veteran diplomat arrived unannounced at the slow-moving talks on an Israeli military withdrawal from Lebanon as essential to attract Arabs to talk to Israel.

Israel is insisting on special "security" arrangements in South Lebanon before withdrawing its invasion army and negotiations

plan a failure following Jordan's decision to not to join U.S.-sponsored talks for Middle East peace.

President Reagan has pledged to continue with the initiative he unveiled last September. Washington regards an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon as essential to attract Arabs to talk to Israel.

Israel is insisting on special "security" arrangements in South Lebanon before withdrawing its invasion army and negotiations

have dragged on since December. Until now, Mr. Habib's mediating mission had been conducted through top-level talks in Beirut and Israel. On Tuesday he joined the lower-level officials at the negotiating table in Netanya.

Israeli and Lebanese spokesmen reported progress at Tuesday's session, but there was no sign that the main stumbling block—the future role of Israeli-backed South Lebanese militia leader Saad Haddad—had been tackled.

(Continued on page 3)

Iraq: Iran failed to act in time against oil slick

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq Tuesday blamed Iran for the giant oil slick threatening Gulf states, less than 24 hours before a meeting in Kuwait on how to deal with the worst pollution seen in the region.

Iraq's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said Iraq failed to inform a regional environmental organisation when the pollution began on Jan. 27 after an accident at a well in the Iran-Iraq war zone.

"Thus, the Iranian authorities are fully responsible for the problem," he was quoted as saying by the Iraqi News Agency.

He said Iran acted irresponsibly

during an emergency meeting of the eight Gulf littoral countries in Kuwait last week. The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday without any agreement on capping the well, and two others now ahead, after two days of wrangling between the two sides in the Gulf war.

Tehran says the damage to the wells in Iran's Nuwruz field at the head of the Gulf resulted from Iraqi military action.

Mr. Aziz said Iraq had offered a limited ceasefire to allow repair teams into the field, but Iran had

(Continued on page 3)

FEATURES

Bridge over California waters turns 50

By Lorrie Lynch

The bright orange Golden Gate Bridge that links San Francisco, California, with redwood forests and wine country across the mouth of the San Francisco Bay is 50 years old.

Celebrated as a herculean architectural feat, the 2,644-metre bridge is guest of honour at its birthday celebration.

A display of historical photographs, artwork, a film and building memorabilia about the bridge will be available to the public along with other celebrations during 1983.

The bridge has become a symbol for San Francisco.

It is used on the logos of companies headquartered in the city. And even the San Francisco Visitors and Convention Bureau, which now has a cable car on its stationery, is considering switching to the bridge.

"They (tourists) usually lament that it isn't gold," says Marge Booker of the city's tourist bureau.

But commuters love it. "I think it has to be the best commute in the Bay Area by far, possibly the best in the country," says local resident Paul Purdom.

The 27-metre-wide Golden Gate Bridge, 66 metres above the pounding Pacific surf that swirls underneath, has the advantage of a unique setting.

The approach to San Francisco is so lovely that in the late 1920s, when talk of the bridge got serious, author Katherine Gerould urged residents to keep the area

unspoiled.

Environmentalists at the time claimed the majestic structure would be an eyesore, and geologists claimed earthquakes would topple it.

Joseph Baerman Strauss, a world-famous bridge builder who had been planning the Golden Gate since 1917, drafted his first design in 1921. He battled his opponents for almost a dozen years before construction of the 224-metre north tower was begun Jan. 5, 1933.

Five hundred workers constructed the bridge which was completed in 1937 at a cost of \$35 million (equivalent to \$200 million in 1983 dollars).

Opening day -- the only time the bridge was opened exclusively to pedestrian traffic -- a quarter of a million Californians walked it.

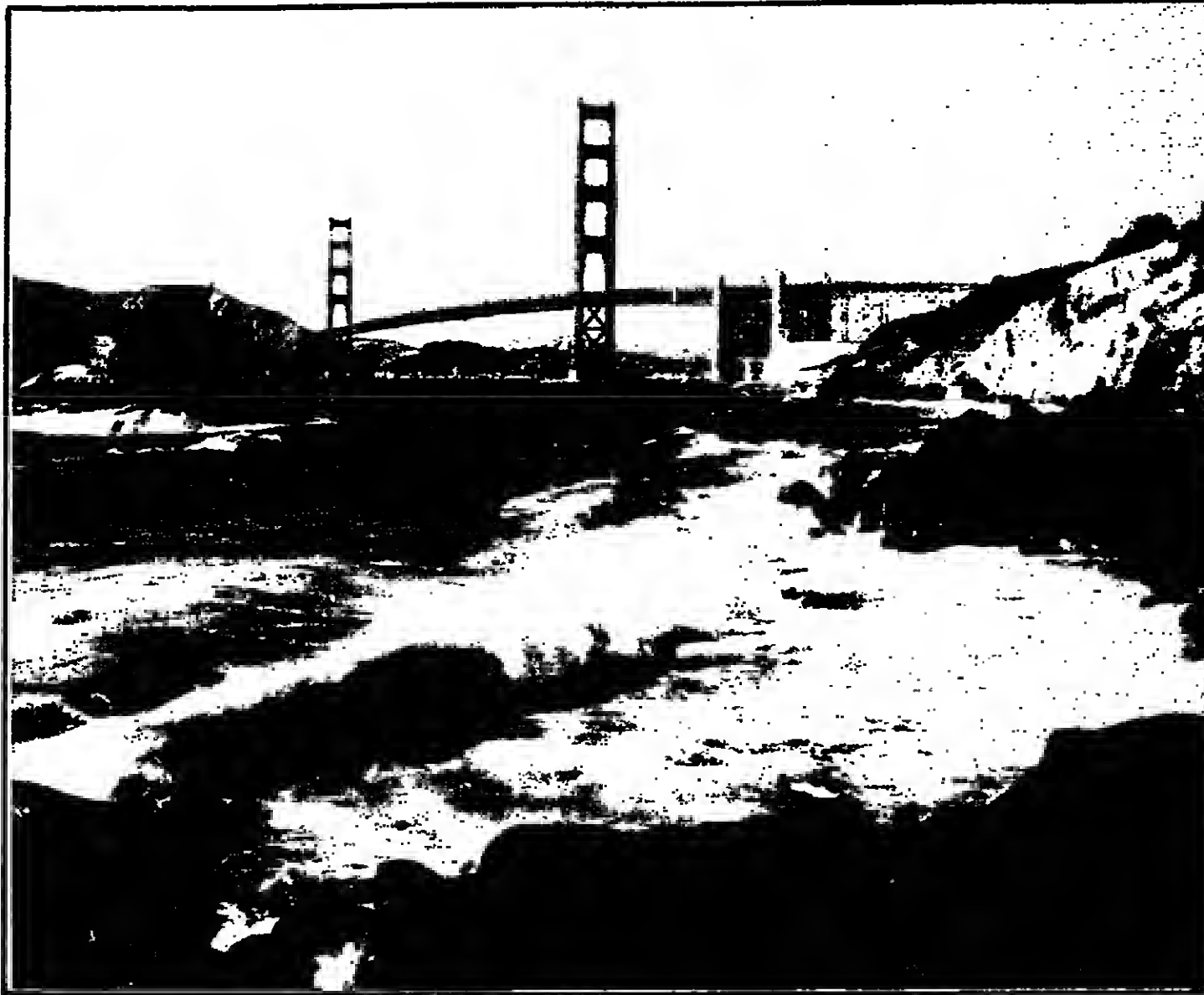
Until 1961, it had the longest span -- distance between supports -- of any suspension bridge in the world, 1,260 metres.

The Verrazano-Narrows Bridge connecting Brooklyn and Staten Island, New York, now surpasses it by 18 metres.

A pedestrian walkway on the east side is well-travelled by residents and tourists.

"It always amazes me," said Bob Connor, who drives over the bridge five days a week. "Some times it's hard to keep your eyes on the road."

More than 900 million vehicles have crossed the bridge since it opened -- about 37 million in 1982.



-- U.S.A. Today -- The Golden Gate Bridge, now 50 years old, towers over the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of San Francisco Bay in California.

Prayers in full gear as Madras drought continues

By Rangaswami Parthasarathy
Reporter

MADRAS, India -- A popular musician looks at the sky and plays soulful violin music invoking the rain god's blessing, while high-caste Brahmins sit praying for rain.

The prayers are for an end to the worst drought in Madras for 40 years. It has brought water rationing, intimidation and black-market trading.

The situation in Madras grows worse daily, with little water left in the reservoirs and the start of the monsoon rains still two months away.

In all, four southern Indian states have been hit by severe drought.

Hardships are highlighted in Madras, a teeming city of three million people, where some citizens have to rely on water tankers visiting their streets and others get reduced tap water supplies in the growing summer heat.

Late at night, people huddle on the roadsides waiting for the water to begin dribbling from public taps. The dribble lasts only a few hours.

A woman doctor employed in a government hospital said she rushes home in the evening to catch the visiting municipal water truck, which comes on alternate nights.

"I am not always lucky. On many evenings the supply runs out by the time I reach the front of the

queue," she said. Thugs have cashed in on the situation, intimidating citizens in the water queues or selling water at black-market prices.

The Tamil Nadu state government has now ordered that every water tanker should have a police guard.

But private operators of tankers are running a flourishing business by supplying water to big hotels, factories and offices.

Some profiteers go far into outlying villages, where wells and tanks still have water supplies, and pay relatively small sums of fill up their tankers and make big profits in the city.

The water shortage in Madras has been caused by the failure of two monsoons.

For more than 30 years, successive administrations have tried to solve the water problem, but the city remains dependent on rains filling its two main reservoirs.

The water board has sunk 3,500 tube wells in the city and 7,000 more are planned.

There has also been agreement in principle to bring water from the Krishna River in neighbouring Andhra Pradesh state through a canal.

But experts say that even if an agreement is signed and work started on the project it may take three or four years for it to be completed.

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مركزنا من الأجر

Hassan receives French philosopher

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at his office Tuesday the French Muslim philosopher Roger Jaroudi (formerly Roger Garaudy) and exchanged views with him on the proceedings of the second annual conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al Bayt Foundation).

They also discussed the French philosopher and his colleague's trial in France and the pressure carried out by the Zionist movement to suppress the freedom of expression in Europe.

Professor Jaroudi expressed his admiration and appreciation for all the efforts being made by Prince Hassan in the scientific, economic and social spheres.

Prince Hassan also received Kuwaiti Education Minister Yaqoub Ghamei. They discussed the practical significance of the topics being discussed by the academy's second annual conference, as well as Jordanian-Kuwaiti relations.

Prince Hassan also received a number of the academy's members, who have come from various countries to participate in the conference and exchange views on cultural and religious matters.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday receives the eminent French philosopher Roger Jaroudi (centre) with the President of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research Nasser El-Din El Assad in attendance (Petra photo).

Saudi praises encyclopaedia

AMMAN (Petra) — The Dean of the Petroleum and Minerals University in Saudi Arabia, Ali Abdullah Al Difa, arrived in Amman Tuesday to participate in the second annual conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al Bayt Foundation), opened by His Majesty King Hussein Monday.

Dr. Difa told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the completion of the 40-volume Arabic and Islamic encyclopaedia would mark a great feat for the Arab and Islamic nations. He said the foundation is one of the greatest achievements contributing to the present progress of the Arab World.

Shafiq accepts textbook gift

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary-General of the Higher Education Council Mohammad Nuri Shafiq received Tuesday a set of textbooks used in teaching at British universities as a gift from the British Council in Amman.

The book collection covers specialised scientific and technological subjects as well as the humanities and law.

Tal reviews relations with Kuwaiti minister

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Tal received at his office Tuesday Kuwaiti Education Minister Yaqoub Al Gbama, who is currently visiting Jordan to take part in the second conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al Bayt Foundation).

During the meeting, they reviewed cultural, educational and scientific relations between the two countries and ways to improve them.

\$17.1m IDB boost to timber firm

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) is to contribute \$17.1 million in equity to the Jordanian Timber Processing Industries Company, under an agreement signed in Amman Monday.

Ahmad Mahammed Ali, IDB president, and Zeyad Annab, chairman of the Jordanian company, were the two signatories.

Prince Hassan meets visiting French general

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at his office Tuesday Chairman of the French Joint Chiefs of Staff Lt.-Gen. Jeannou Lacaze.

The meeting was attended by Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and the French ambassador in Amman.

The meeting was attended by Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and the French ambassador in Amman.

Mr. Momani, who was addressing the heads of the municipal and rural council in Karak Governorate, said that JD 1 million were allocated for the joint services councils last year. He explained that the aim of these councils is to encourage the citizens to participate alongside the state in the economic and social development process as well as to provide public services.

TCC to increase satellite station channels by sixty

AMMAN (Petra) — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) intends to increase the number of channels of the Jordanian satellite ground station from 192 to 252. TCC Director-General Mohammad Shahid Ismail said Tuesday.

Testing for the new channels will begin on April 16 and will end in June, after which the new channels will become operational. Mr. Ismail said. He said the new channels would mean an increase

in the number of international channels with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait as well as direct telephone dialling with Switzerland and Egypt.

Badran sworn in

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran was sworn in Tuesday as member of the Upper House of Parliament in the presence of the speaker and members of the house.

Airport cleaning contract awarded

AMMAN (Petra) — The Transport Ministry and a Jordanian-Kuwaiti company signed here Tuesday an agreement for the cleaning of the Queen Alia International Airport.

The agreement covers the cleaning of passengers terminals, administrative offices, control towers, streets, car parks, gardens and squares and will employ some of the latest equipment to bring the airport up to international standards.

Transport Minister Ali Suhaimat and the general manager of the company signed the agreement.

Upper House praises Jordan's 'wise decision'

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Tarawneh, in a cable to His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday, said the government statement on the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue issued Sunday was a "revelation of the dangers the Arab Nation is facing and an appeal to our people to unite in opposition to them."

"It will also place the onus of responsibility on the Arab Nation and will serve as a warning against the consequences of disunity", it said. It will also prompt this nation to embark on unified and speedy action capable of saving the occupied territories from the ferocious Israeli onslaught, the cable said.

Speaker Tarawneh said the "wise national policy charted by the King dictates that Jordan should do its best to free the residents of the occupied territories from the yoke of occupation, particularly as Jordan is the Arab country which is most affected by the developments there."

The House Speaker said in his cable that the statement was a "categorical reply to the claims that Jordan would embark on a separate solution and be an alternative voice to the Palestinians in any peace negotiations."

"We are confident that Your

Majesty, who raised the slogan of 'quick and decisive action to rescue the West Bank and Gaza Strip', will not abandon his peace efforts and will continue to call for unity in the Arab ranks", the cable said.

The House Speaker expressed full support for the King's policy and for the cause for which he is working, and said the whole people are confident of the soundness of the political line charted by the King.

Mr. Tarawneh, in another cable to Prime Minister Mudar Badran, said the statement reflected the government's insistence on "Jordan's vanguard role in liberating our kinsmen in the occupied territories" as well as supporting the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). "While we welcome and support the statement, we hope that your government will continue its wise policy, with the supreme national interest and the

King's instructions being its only guide," it said.

National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar, in a cable to the King, said the "NCC would like to express its appreciation of the Jordanian position as expressed in the cabinet statement as well as its absolute support for the decision taken: a decision based on honesty, wisdom and commitment to Jordan's historic mission. The credibility of its stand, aimed at safeguarding both the country's solidarity and its opposition to any attempt to subvert its national unity and security has been strengthened even more," it said.

Speaker Arar said the NCC also wanted to express its support for the King's judicious leadership and his relentless efforts to regain the occupied territories and rescue its residents.

In another cable to Prime Minister Badran, Speaker Arar said the NCC is fully appreciative of and more than satisfied with the cabinet statement. He said it was in line with our people's firm and unshakable national stand and conviction, and was truthful to the historic responsibility which the cabinet shoulders towards the Arab Nation and homeland.

Momani praises role of joint services councils

KARAK (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani said Tuesday that the joint services councils have become a major instrument, working alongside the municipal and rural councils, in providing and developing public services and that the ministry will allocate more funds to these councils.

Mr. Momani, who was addressing the heads of the municipal and rural council in Karak Governorate, said that JD 1 million were allocated for the joint services councils last year. He explained that the aim of these councils is to encourage the citizens to participate alongside the state in the economic and social development process as well as to provide public services.

Mr. Momani then said that the government had been working in all areas of the country to open agricultural roads with the aim of increasing agricultural production and the people's standard of living. He said the citizens should perform their role in this process.

Sartawi's body arrives

(Continued from page 1)

special envoy of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky will arrive in Amman Wednesday to attend the funeral.

Meanwhile, an Arab spokesman by police about the murder of Mr. Sartawi in Portugal was quoted in Reuters, Reuters reported from Lisbon.

The Arab, who identified himself as Youssef Al Awad, a 26-year-old youth holding a Moroccan passport, was brought before a magistrate under heavy guard at the Lisbon police headquarters where he has been held since Sunday night.

The sources gave no details of

the charges on which he was being held. An official statement is due later.

The 80-minute-long hearing was held in camera. Apart from Mr. Awad, only the magistrate, his clerk, an official interpreter, a court-appointed lawyer and a representative from the public prosecutor's office were present.

Police are still searching for the murder weapon.

They said Monday night that investigators were convinced the killing was the work of several men, rather than a lone gunman as originally thought.

Moroccan officials insisted Mr. Awad's passport was false and that he was not a Moroccan.

Gulf flare-up continues

(Continued from page 1)

from the war zone showing hundreds of bodies scattered in trenches and among lines of barbed wire.

Several hundred Iranian soldiers and revolutionary guards were also shown and a TV commentator said they had been taken captive in the latest battles in Misan province.

Most of the revolutionary guards

appeared to be teenagers. Iraqi medical students were filmed treating wounded prisoners, with dozens of bodies, described as Iranian, lying in trenches nearby.

A Baghdad communique Monday night said Iraqi fighter planes and helicopter gunships had flown 87 combat missions against the Iranians during the day, inflicting heavy losses.

Iraq: Iran failed to act

(Continued from page 1)

portrayed the problem as purely technical.

At least 2,000 barrels of thick, black crude oil have been pouring daily from shattered wells, creating a slick dotted over an estimated 7,500 square miles.

Officials in Kuwait said that ministers from all eight Gulf states, including Iran and Iraq, were expected to attend Wednesday's talks.

Crucial to stemming the spillage and beginning a big clean-up is an accord on allowing repair crews into the Nowruz field.

Iran said last week a limited ceasefire was inappropriate and demanded a safe-conduct for repair teams.

Mr. Aziz said Tuesday: "Any arrangement to be taken in the region must be within a political and military framework to prevent Iran from exploiting the situation and harm Iraq's interests."

PLO confines Arab action

(Continued from page 1)

sovereignty of Jordan and other countries.

It was the PLO's first official reaction to the Jordanian decision, though it followed statements by PLO officials apparently intended to avoid a total break-off in relations with Jordan.

It said the PLO must insist on its full right to represent the Palestinians, otherwise "the question of Palestine and the occupied land (will become) a mere border issue".

The principle of confederation between Jordan and a Palestinian state in the territories occupied by Israel in 1967 as a "strategic goal". But it said the confederal link could be set up only after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

The PLO demand for an independent state was apparently a major stumbling block in the talks. The Reagan plan rules out a Palestinian state, proposing instead self-rule for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan.

'Jordan's move is in national interests'

(Continued from page 1)

our kinsmen in the occupied Arab territories and will always continue to support them in their predicament. The one family — Palestinians and Jordanians — will continue to work to ensure its national unity."

He then went on to say that "Jordan will work to support the Palestine Liberation Organisation

(PLO) for the sake of Palestine and all the Arabs."

Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Tarawneh and NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar, and the members of the NCC Foreign Affairs Committee expressed their appreciation of Jordan's position as charted by His Majesty King Hussein and as articulated by the cabinet statement.

They also praised the clarification given to the statement by the prime minister for "its honesty and frankness, thereby expressing Jordan's patriotic and consistent stand towards all domestic and pan-Arab issues."

They also expressed their support for and satisfaction at the "clear nationalist line which expresses the unity of the one Jordanian family and its support for its courageous leadership."

Pym outlines priorities in peace efforts

(Continued from page 1)

the situation in the Middle East as well as Jordan's position towards these developments, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

"While praising the role of Europe in supporting Arab issues and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination on their national soil, the King stressed the significance of a more effective role by Britain and the European countries to stop the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the occupied territories and to stop the construction of settlements," the agency said.

The King and Mr. Pym also exchanged views on various international issues, Petra added.

In a press statement before his departure, Mr. Pym expressed Britain's appreciation and admiration "for the energy and resolve with which King Hussein has sought Arab, and in particular, Palestinian agreement for getting negotiations started."

Mr. Pym said that Britain supports Jordan fully in its efforts and said, "Thanks to his sta-

tesmanship, a good deal of progress has been made in this direction."

Commenting on the priorities in peace efforts, Mr. Pym said that it is discouraging to have to note that seven months after the announcement of the Reagan plan and the Fez Arab summit, Israeli forces are still in Lebanon. Israel has accelerated its settlement programme, and the peace process has not yet got off the ground.

"The events of the last week do not alter the central reality; that there is no feasible alternative to using the Reagan plan despite the reservations which many countries feel about it, as the starting point for the peace process," he pointed out.

"This is an opportunity which will not recur and will not exist for much longer." The question is whether the opportunity will be seized or not," he asserted.

The British foreign secretary outlined the "essentialities" for progress in Middle East peace efforts.

He said: "Firstly it is essential

that there should be progress on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. But Israel must do more to back up its claim that it wants to withdraw and is willing to respect Lebanese sovereignty. It is also unacceptable that Israel should press ahead with its settlement programme.

"Secondly, the Arab World needs to bring to a conclusion the promising work begun at Fez and developed during King Hussein's negotiations with (PLO Chairman) Yasser Arafat.

"I will be discussing soon with my European colleagues and will remain in touch with the Arab governments concerned, in particular of course with Jordan. I will also consult with the U.S. government, whose role in the Lebanon talks and in any negotiations on the Arab-Israeli dispute will remain central.

"But the spotlight of world opinion is on the Israeli government and the PLO. Time is now at a premium. It is essential that the forces of moderation shall carry the day."

'Progress still possible in peace efforts'

(Continued from page 1)

wars in twelve years with enormous losses. In short, we have to make progress, and we're confident we can.

Q: That argument has been made and made again and still the PLO is remaining out. What different do you have to offer them now?

A: I think that the experience of the past week in which it's clear that a very substantial measure of agreement was reached, indicates that this is not a forlorn hope—that progress is possible. The fact that they've had a setback is nothing to be disappointed about. It just means we have to work harder.

Q: Officials in Jordan are saying that President Reagan didn't do enough to assure the success of his own peace plan, that he waited until the final hours to publicly

promise that he was going to try get the Israelis to try to freeze settlements.

A: I think it's clear from his talks with King Hussein as well as with the other leaders in the area that they are enormously reliant upon the president and pleased with his efforts. Those efforts are going to continue and he's made that clear to them.

Q: Are you saying there's no legitimacy whatsoever to their complaint that the president waited too late to get involved?

A: I don't think those reports reflect their genuine confidence in the president's commitment to them. Q: Can the president assure that the Israelis will freeze settlements?

A: I think there'll be a number of things necessary to make progress. The current impasse is brought about by discord within the Palestinian ranks, not by anything else, and it's that we have to focus on right now.

Q: But one of the points the PLO has made through all this is that they didn't believe the president could follow through on his promise. Is there some way he can assure them that he will be able to persuade the Israelis to freeze settlements?

A: I think it surely has to be clear by the obvious investment of the president's time and before that, he is not in this for the short haul. He is committed and firmly determined to reach a peaceful outcome here and for taking every reasonable step necessary to do that.

Jordanian decision 'balanced, logical'

(Continued from page 1)

pivotal role in the Reagan Middle East peace bid. In an editorial headed "Hussein's bold step", the English-language newspaper said: "This move is a wise political step which removes Jordan from the middle of the controversy, where it did not want to be in the first place."

Editorials in Arabic newspapers also stressed the need to hold an Arab summit planned in Morocco later this month. There has so far been no Saudi government reaction to the breakdown of the PLO-Jordan talks.

Privately, some Saudi officials

express fears that if the peace process collapses it would be followed by a new wave of violence in the Middle East.

Kuwait's Al Rai Al Aam said Jordan had not killed Reagan's peace initiative. "The Reagan plan was killed by Israel". But Bahrain's Akhbar Al Khaleej accused the U.S. president of trying to sour Jordanian-PLO relations as a "cover for the U.S. rebellious ally in the region (Israel)". The Saudi daily Okaz urged Arab leaders to help bridge the gap between Jordan and the PLO, while the United Arab Emirates daily Al Wahda asked Arab leaders to hold a projected Arab summit on time to help solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In Lebanon, newspapers generally depicted the Jordanian move as a victory for the hardline Arab camp. "It is easy to say that the only winner at present is Arab and Israeli stubbornness, while the loser is Arab moderation," the independent Al Anwar commented. But Al Amal, organ of the right-wing Falangist Party, said "the radical revival among Arab states would make it impossible for Lebanese negotiators to reach an agreement with Israel."



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An independent Arab journal published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

What next?

IT IS reassuring to hear that Washington is still determined to press ahead with its efforts for Middle East peace despite the inability for now of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to reach a compromise on how best to proceed in formulating a joint stand on moves to find a comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

We say this because, regardless of what had led to the breakdown of Jordanian-Palestinian talks here, the U.S. still has an important role to play in the current search for a just Middle East peace that would also last.

But instead of wasting so much precious time and effort now in trying to know what others did to prevent a Jordan-PLO agreement from materialising, the U.S. leaders have a moral responsibility to ask each other what they themselves had not done to help achieve such an accord, vital as it is to their own and American interests.

It may well be true that radical Palestinian elements are to blame for the PLO's inability to continue the serious and meaningful dialogue that had been started with Jordan to reach a common understanding of what the biggest dangers were and how to confront them on the spot first. But it is equally true that U.S. policies had continued to fall short of promising anything substantial until the day Jordan announced its decision to abandon altogether the talks with the PLO.

The Washington politicians should start to ask themselves and each other whether or not the victory of radical elements within the PLO was the direct product of the weakness of the forces of moderation, led by the U.S., to face up to the extremes of the Begin government in Israel. And consequently whether or not the Palestinian moderates could have had the real incentive they needed to take any bold move in such a situation. When the U.S. leaders ask these questions, they are likely to come up with better answers to what should be done next rather than state and reiterate what happened in the past, recent or otherwise.

To strengthen the hands of moderation, there is not only Arab radicalism; there is Israeli extremism to which American attention can and must be turned as well.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Relations will continue

THE Jordanian statement issued Sunday on the Jordanian-Palestinian talks raises the key question: what will happen after the statement? The answer is as follows: Freezing the dialogue between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) does not mean in any way that Jordanian-Palestinian relations have been frozen, because these relations existed before the dialogue began, and will continue to exist.

The statement was a report on Jordanian-Palestinian relations. Therefore, the U.S. administration should not use it as a pretext to abandon attempts to prove its credibility by both making Israel withdraw from Lebanon and stopping Israel's settlement policy in the occupied territories. The United States should view its credibility as a question of principle, and this position should not change after the breakdown of the talks between Jordan and the PLO.

Furthermore, the protection of Jordan's national security does not require consultations with anyone nor does Jordan have to seek permission for this purpose even from an Arab summit itself. Consequently, Jordan will not hesitate in taking action to preserve its national security in the face of Israel's de facto annexation of the occupied Palestinian lands. Helping our kinsmen in the occupied territories is a national duty which Jordan will never abandon. This is how we see the picture after the Jordanian government statement, and it is a clear answer to all the speculation being voiced. Under all circumstances, Jordanian-Palestinian relations will continue to be strong and firm.

Al Dustour: Thought, faith are essential

IN his speech Monday opening the second annual conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research, His Majesty King Hussein wanted to affirm two important facts. The first was that Islam remains a faith of tolerance which has never tried to destroy the culture of other nations. The evidence for this is that people who adopted the Islamic faith kept their language and culture, and contributed to the building of the Islamic civilisation. The second fact is that culture is a product of thought and faith, and no nation lacking these two elements can build a productive culture.

In this age, the way to salvation is to follow the example of our forefathers who built the Islamic civilisation. If mankind were to progress and rid itself of injustice and ignorance, diverse cultures would be open to one another. We are in dire need of going back to our thought and faith, because without this we cannot rebuild the Islamic civilisation, which embraces all nationalities, cultures, ethnic groups and languages. Islamic civilisation in the past was achieved by Muslims and non-Muslims working together in an atmosphere of tolerance. This gave all people the opportunity to light a torch in mankind's long history.

Sawt Al Shaab: Jordan still committed

EVER since its destiny was linked with the Palestinian issue, Jordan's role was to act as a means of support for the Palestinian people in their just struggle to regain their usurped rights and lands. Jordan has always performed this role throughout all the phases of the Palestinian issue. When Jordan presented its vision of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian plan of action, it was clear that events required that every available opportunity be seized and that the political action be based on U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 and the Fez summit peace plan.

Although Jordan's views clashed with the line chosen by the PLO, the halt in the talks does not mean that Jordan will abandon its commitments towards the Palestinian issue or stop supporting the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle to regain their rights and lands. Jordan's decision was made out of respect for the Palestinian decision and out of Jordan's eagerness to let the PLO, in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, choose the path to liberation.

Maneka Gandhi — sideshow or threat?

By John Elliott

NEW DELHI — A year ago, a classic row between a mother and her daughter-in-law erupted into a major public fracas when Mrs. Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister, threw the widow of her late son, Sanjay, out of the family home in New Delhi.

Late last month the charismatic 26-year-old daughter-in-law, Maneka Gandhi, celebrated the first anniversary of the event by launching her own political party, starting a chain of events which could change the course of Indian politics.

Maneka Gandhi will not admit, yet, that she wants to be prime minister. "It is a bit early to say 'yes' at the age of 26," she comments. But when it was suggested that an explanation she had given about how India could not afford unilaterally to abandon nuclear weapons sounded prime ministerial, she said warmly: "Thank you." She then added: "If I've gone into something, I might as well make a success of it."

Controversially, she has evoked the name Sanjay in the name of her party, announced — Rashtriya Sanjay Manch — which means Sanjay's All India Congress. She is directly challenging Mrs. Gandhi, who has chosen her surviving son Rajiv, a former airline pilot, as her potential successor, following the death of Sanjay in a light aircraft crash three years ago.

She has further decided on a head-on confrontation with the shy and retiring Rajiv by announcing her intention to stand for election as an M.P. in the Amethi constituency in Uttar Pradesh, where Rajiv was elected M.P. in succession to his dead brother.

The result for Maneka Gandhi will either be the further success of what is seen as an amusing but fairly irrelevant political sideshow, turning it into a significant political force, or electoral defeat and an end to her ambitions.

Large crowds

Maneka Gandhi pulls large

crowds at the public meetings she has held all over the country, and is an effective speaker. She has linked up with one or two local politicians who have defeated candidates from Mrs. Gandhi's (I) Party in recent state elections, and one former government minister is a close aide.

She claims 800,000 members in her party, a figure which few in New Delhi believe, but there is no sign yet of any major party organisation. She insists she has no "mentor." Her manifesto includes proposals for dual-citizenship for Indians working abroad to encourage them to repatriate funds to India, action on unemployment to help solve regional troubles, and an international policy of non-alignment, but with a nuclear capability.

For the time being she is little more than an annoying irritant for Mrs. Gandhi, who has enough pressing political problems without being diverted by the politicking of a vivacious, attractive woman who has little to lose and everything to gain from cashing in

on the Gandhi name.

These are not easy days for Mrs. Gandhi. In addition to the persistent problems in Assam, there are troubles in the Punjab involving the Sikhs and in Gujarat between Muslims and Hindus. Chief ministers from three southern states, who oppose Mrs. Gandhi and her Congress (I) party, last month formed a new regional council which may pose a challenge to her. Economic problems have been worsened by a severe drought in South India.

Maneka Gandhi comes from a comfortably off Sikh army family. A former model with no political background, she met and married Sanjay while at Delhi University. A garlanded picture of Sanjay hangs in the office of her family trucking company where about ten men work both for the company and the new party.

The bitterness between Maneka and Mrs. Gandhi is so deep that the latter complains publicly that she is prevented from seeing her three-year-old grandson, Varun.

Slim and confident

Dressed in a dark blue Punjabi kurta dress (although she frequently wears saris) Maneka's image is of a slim, confident Westernised Indian woman who laughs easily but is learning to talk seriously about political issues.

A suggestion that she might have called her party Congress (M), aping the (I) for Indira in the ruling Congress (I) Party elicited a sharp response. "By the time the elections come round, Congress will be a dirty word," she declared. "The government is deteriorating into *umasha*" which means a show to divert people from reality.

She claims she will gain from starting at the bottom of the political ladder instead of at the top like Sanjay and Rajiv. But she also has an austere side. She is proud of having had few toys and lots of books when a child, and says she is applying a similar regime to her son.

She wears no jewellery, not even a wedding ring, and until now

has based her political views on the youth and ecology-related policies started by Sanjay.

She deplores excessive government spending — for example on the recent Asian games and on a non-aligned conference and on a flight Mrs. Gandhi took rather than this week in the southern drought areas.

She is generally thought to have a fair chance of beating Rajiv if they both stand in Amethi, where the memory of Sanjay and the sight of his widow and son continuing his work could have a dominant impact.

This will be her first big test, it could come in June or July. Maneka Gandhi believes along with some other politicians, if Mrs. Gandhi were then to call snap general election. If she won, she could have a major political future, upsetting the dynastic inheritance that Mrs. Gandhi took over from her father and plans to pass on to her son.

— The Financial Times

The last straw for Sino-American relations

By Ringer Crabbe

Reuter

PEKING — An American decision to give Chinese tennis star Hu Na political asylum was the last straw for China's leaders in what they see as a series of affronts by the Reagan administration. That was how Chinese officials explained why Peking broke off cultural and sporting links with Washington, plunging relations to their lowest point since the two countries exchanged ambassadors in January 1979.

Western diplomats said officials told them the angry reaction was not prompted only by the sanctuary ruling. They said it represented Peking's frustration at a whole range of U.S. policies including U.S. arms sales to nationalist-ruled Taiwan, restrictions on imports of Chinese textiles, and denying China high technology. "They said it was the whole string of things and this was the last straw," a diplomat said.

The present leadership under Deng Xiaoping has staked all on an open-door policy towards the West, gambling that it can thus

obtain the capital, equipment and knowhow needed to modernise China's economy.

To win support from hard-line anti-Western figures on the ruling politburo, Deng had to be seen to take a tough line with Washington and its allies on Taiwan and other issues affecting national independence and dignity. So at last September's Communist Party Congress, Deng felt it necessary to warn China's new business partners of the limits of their relationship. "No foreign country can expect China to be its vassal, nor can it expect China to swallow any bitter fruit detrimental to China's interest," he said.

Since that speech the United States has taken a number of actions which have angered Peking and elicited anti-Reagan broadsides in the official press. The "arms to Taiwan" issue, a perennial irritant between Peking and Washington, had been the subject of an ambiguously worded joint communique in August 1982 intended to paper over disagreements.

The Chinese thought they had won a U.S. commitment to phase

out weapons deliveries to the island, which Peking regards as rebel-held Chinese territory.

President Reagan, however, soon made it clear the U.S. would run down the sales only if China pledged not to seek reunification by force, a demand vociferously denounced by Peking as a violation of Chinese sovereignty.

Similar problems arose over an application by China to take Taiwan's place in the Asian Development Bank. U.S. officials said Washington, while welcoming Chinese membership, would have to reconsider its considerable backing for the bank should Taiwan be expelled. Peking retorted that Reagan was merely reiterating the "two Chinas" policy which they have always accused him of favouring. Transfers of American high technology which Peking hoped for have not occurred.

China says it has been denied equipment badly needed for its modernisation effort such as computers and nuclear power generating equipment. Overall trade has increased fivefold since normalisation in 1979, totalling \$5.2 billion in 1982.

Unilateral curbs

China, however, with a deficit of more than \$600 million last year, was angry when the Reagan administration imposed unilateral curbs on Chinese textile sales in January. For the first time it retaliated, banning low-level imports of U.S. cotton, soybeans and man-made fibres.

Against this list of grievances, the granting of asylum to a 19-year-old tennis player seems an unlikely trigger for anything more than another vitriolic press campaign. Diplomatic sources said China's leaders obviously felt they had been duped by the Reagan administration over the Hu Na case and had suffered a major loss of face. They said Chinese leaders offered Hu a deal shortly after she defected last July while playing in a federation cup tournament in Santa Clara, California.

She was told she could stay on in the United States to improve her tennis, continue to play with the Chinese team when it went abroad, and even visit her family, on condition that she did not press for sanctuary.

The sources said Deng Xiaoping raised the subject both with U.S. ambassador Arthur Hummel, then with visiting Secretary of State George Shultz, urging the U.S. government "to proceed from the greater interests of the relations between the two countries and solve the problem in 'real earnest'."

However, after Hu went before the press to express fears of persecution if she were sent home, the justice department ruled on Tuesday that she should be given political asylum, prompting a stiff Chinese diplomatic protest. The protest note said that despite its professed desire to develop friendly relations with China the U.S. government "has kept doing things that infringe on China's sovereignty," interfere in its internal affairs and hurt the feelings of the Chinese people.

It added: "China will never, for the sake of its relations with the United States, abandon its principled stand of safeguarding its state sovereignty and national dignity." Experienced Peking diplomats said the protest showed Peking's anger at much more than

just the Hu Na case but also its determination not to let relations slide out of control.

"They chose an area where they can retaliate, and be seen to retaliate, without causing a fundamental change in the strategic situation," a senior diplomat said. "They are still calculating their response on a case-to-case basis," he said.

Although the ban on sports and cultural exchanges appeared to be the extent of Peking's reprisals over Hu Na, an escalation could not be ruled out if another crisis broke, he added. Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen signalled Peking's approach when he said this week that, though the asylum ruling would damage Sino-U.S. relations, China hoped technological and economic cooperation would continue.

The euphoria of the early days of Sino-U.S. normalisation has given way to mistrust. A senior Chinese official told diplomats recently his government had given up on Reagan and was resigned to the fact that progress in relations would have to await another administration.

Albanian nationalism simmers in Yugoslavia

By Richard Balmforth

Reuter

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — Tension in the Kosovo region of Yugoslavia has greatly eased since violent Albanian nationalist riots shook the province two years ago, but trouble still simmers below the surface. A hundred ethnic Albanians are awaiting trial for alleged anti-state activities and nationalist slogans appear in public from time to time.

Last month, about 100 youths were rounded up as they tried to barge their way onto Pristina's university campus to stage a nationalist protest. Outwardly the situation was calm on the second anniversary of the violent scenes of April 1981, which cost the lives of at least nine people. But a visitor to the province has the impression that though the wounds are healing to some extent, the scars could burst open at any time.

Provincial and Communist Party officials today speak enthusiastically of economic and social plans for the region but express only cautious optimism over its future. During the events of spring 1981, hundreds of students and workers were arrested and government and party ranks were

purged after being blamed for turning a blind eye to a rising tide of nationalism. What was Yugoslavia's worst civil disorder since the end of World War II raised a large question mark over the foundations of the country's federal structure.

The roots of the problem form a tangled knot of social grievances, historic rivalry between Albanians and Serbs, Yugoslavia's biggest ethnic group, and outright nationalism. Kosovo is one of two autonomous provinces, as distinct from republics, within the Yugoslav federation. Albanians make up more than three quarters of the 1.6 million population in the province and the rest of the people are mainly Serbs or Montenegrins.

A non-Slav, Muslim race, the Albanians speak a language quite distinct from other Yugoslav tongues and have different social values.

Two years ago, the hard-core Albanian nationalists found fertile ground in the grim economic realities of life in Kosovo. The province has by far the highest unemployment problem in Yugoslavia — 26 per cent of the potential labour force is out of work. The per capita income, about \$850, is lower than anywhere else in the country.

A better deal

The over-riding call of the demonstrators was for Kosovo to be upgraded from a province to a republic, ostensibly to provide a better deal for its people.

For the authorities, who could foresee such a republic exercising its constitutional right to secede and join with neighbouring Stalinist Albania, the upgrading was out of the question. Instead, the Kosovan authorities have embarked on an economic development plan to increase incomes in the region, create opportunities for greater employment and alleviate some of the social problems.

Officials say new investment from federal funds is planned for the region to complete industrial projects already under construction and there is a \$70 million credit package from the World Bank in the pipeline.

Authorities are seeking to improve production of non-ferrous metals, mainly zinc and lead, and put greater emphasis on metal processing. Statistics show industrial output rose by five per cent in the first two months of this year compared to the same period last year, far higher than the country-wide average. But with a high birth rate among the mainly Muslim population, there is little

authorities can do to eradicate unemployment.

There were 81,000 unemployed in the province last February, a rise of eight per cent over the previous February.

In Pristina university, flashpoint of the 1981 troubles, there have been official moves to switch the emphasis away from social sciences studies to more practical studies such as engineering, farming and medicine. But the reality remains that higher education institutes in Kosovo are turning out graduates of Albanian mother tongue who have no prospect of employment anywhere in Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, Belgrade newspapers report a steady trickle from the province of Serbs and Montenegrins in the face of intimidation by the Albanian majority. Efforts to improve the situation through mixed ethnic community groups have only a limited effect on an old and complex problem.

There is no immediate end in sight to Albanian nationalist extremism. "The situation is good compared with two years ago," said Salih Kurtishi, a member of Kosovo's party leadership in an interview. "But we do not have any great illusions that we will change things quickly."

Seeming standstill for liberalisation process in Tunisia

By Marc Delteil

Reuter

TUNIS — The process of political liberalisation appears to be at a standstill in Tunisia, 18 months after the first multi-party elections since independence from France in 1956. There has been no major development towards more democracy since the November 1981 elections, in which the ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD) won all 136 parliamentary seats.

Opposition movements, which were allowed to campaign freely, accused reactionary forces in President Habib Bourguiba's government of rigging the vote, an accusation some senior officials privately say has some foundation. Aides of Prime Minister Mohamed M'zali admit the democratic process has not progressed since the elections but add it has not been put into reverse either. M'zali, who was appointed three years ago, is the main architect of Tunisian moves towards a multi-party system and was reported to disagree with the way the November elections were handled.

Changed mind

Moderate Socialist opponents say the government "looks today as if it has changed its mind about freedom of opinion." They say a number of independent or opposition publication have been suspended and many arrests made among underground Islamic fundamentalist as well as left-wing opponents of the government in the past 18 months. Only the tiny Communist Party has officially been legalised since the liberalisation process started.

Other parties are just tolerated, like the Movement of Democratic Socialists (MDS) of former Defence Minister Ahmed Mestiri, which is widely regarded as the most credible opposition group. M'zali implied shortly after the 1981 election that movements which did not question the legitimacy of Bourguiba's rule would be authorised, but none has been so far. Informed sources say a commission set up by the ruling PSD politburo is working on a bill to define the rules for democracy

and participation by other parties. Government sources, however, do not expect the commission to complete its work soon.

Tempted by violence

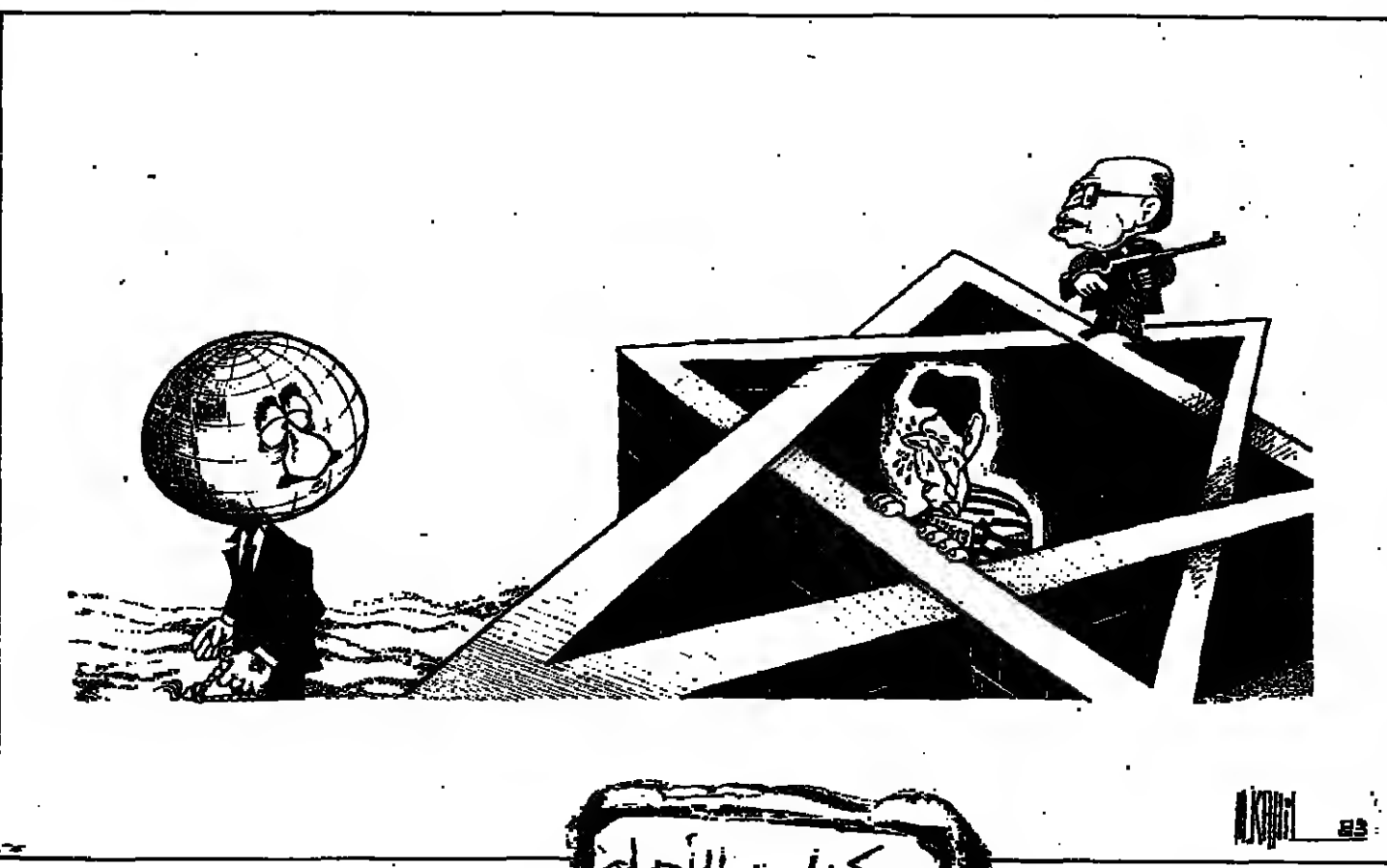
While agreeing that rules should be defined, Mestiri notes the commission has been working without consulting opposition movements. He wonders whether the government is genuinely willing to establish a multi-party system. If the PSD cannot change the system, it will change anyway and perhaps by violence means. Mestiri told Reuters, warning that an increasing number of young people were tempted by violence. Aides of M'zali admit the current political system, entirely dominated by the PSD, must be amended, but they say the prime minister does not have a free hand. His policy has opponents even within his own government, the main members of which are busy thinking of a successor to Bourguiba, who is 79 and president for life.

Succession process

Bourguiba has arranged a succession process under which the prime minister at the time of his death automatically becomes president until the end of parliament's term of office. This obviously gives the politician who heads the government when Bourguiba dies the best chance of remaining in power.

This explains why remaining or becoming prime minister is a key factor in Tunisian politics and why M'zali is careful not to antagonise anyone, including Bourguiba himself.

M'zali's aides are proud that he has held on to office for three years despite hostility from some of his ministers, who sometimes short-circuit him by reporting directly to the president. They note that M'zali, 57, is the only prominent character in Tunisian politics who was born in Bourguiba's home town of Monastir. This is widely regarded as a trump card in his hands since Bourguiba has long been reported to want a successor from Monastir.



The slick: A nightmare finally made reality

Are the Gulf states ready for unified action?

By Lloyd Timberlake

The large oil slick now threatening the Arabian Gulf, one of the world's most fragile and threatened marine environments, is a two-and-a-half-year-old nightmare finally made reality.

Ministers of the eight Gulf states, at present trying to coordinate action against the giant oil spill, have feared just such an incident ever since the Iran-Iraq war broke out in September 1980. The oil will provide an emergency test of the effectiveness of the general environmental treaty and the special oil spill treaty these states agreed to in 1978.

Reports of the slick's extent and sources have varied. One news agency said in early April that between 3,000 and 7,000 barrels of oil were flowing daily from the Iranian Nowruz oilfield north of Kharg Island at the head of the Gulf, and had created a slick stretching almost 800 kilometres to the Gulf's mouth at the Strait of Hormuz.

Two wells were leaking, one hit

by a ship and other hit by Iraqi shelling. U.S. experts said they would need a ceasefire guarantee before trying to cap the wells, and Iraq had offered such a ceasefire.

Even without a major oil spill, the problems of the Gulf are awesome. It is shallow, only about 35 metres deep on average and only 10 metres deep far out from the Saudi shore. It is very salty, the hot sun evaporating the sea water faster than the region's little rain and few rivers can replenish it. Salty surface water flows in through the Strait of Hormuz.

This rapid evaporation concentrates pollution from some of the fastest growing, fastest developing nations in the world.

City populations in the region are doubling every 4-10 years, rapidly outstripping the building of new sanitation facilities. In 1980, 75 per cent of Bahrain's sewage was discharged untreated into the Gulf.

In 1980 there were 26 desalination plants along the coasts, producing fresh water for the people and streams of brine for the

Gulf; 22 more were on order. Ministers dealing with the slick have been most concerned about the oil fouling the intakes of these plants.

With 100 tankers entering the Strait of Hormuz daily, oil spills are always a threat. But the routine dumping of oil-laden ballast water had previously proved a greater problem than any big accident.

Much of this oil is landing on Omani beaches, which have perhaps the least tourist potential in the area.

This collection of problems moved the eight Gulf nations in 1978 to agree to an umbrella treaty expressing vague wishes to protect their sea and to a more specific "protocol" under which the states pledged to cooperate in the event of any marine emergency which resulted in large discharges of oil in the sea.

In the same year, the states agreed to a regional "Kuwait Action Plan" (KAP) to protect and develop the Gulf's marine environment. All of this is part of a U.N. Environment Programme

(UNEP) effort, which works with 10 "regional seas" around the world. All of these seas, except the Mediterranean, are in the developing world, so their programmes have little money to spend.

The Gulf is an exception. By 1983 the regional fund had pledged some \$12 million, half of which had been paid.

UNEP insists that Gulf nations are so serious about saving their sea that the war has not affected the KAP. Iranian and Iraqi delegates continued to attend KAP meetings even when the fighting was at its worst, and progress has been steady, according to UNEP scientist Daniel Elder.

But some journalists have reported a lack of progress since late 1980. The Financial Times of London reported recently from the Gulf that "many environmentalists are bitterly disappointed by the failure to control pollution problems."

It quoted Bahrain cabinet minister Dr. Ali Kakhro, a former KAP president, as saying, "We

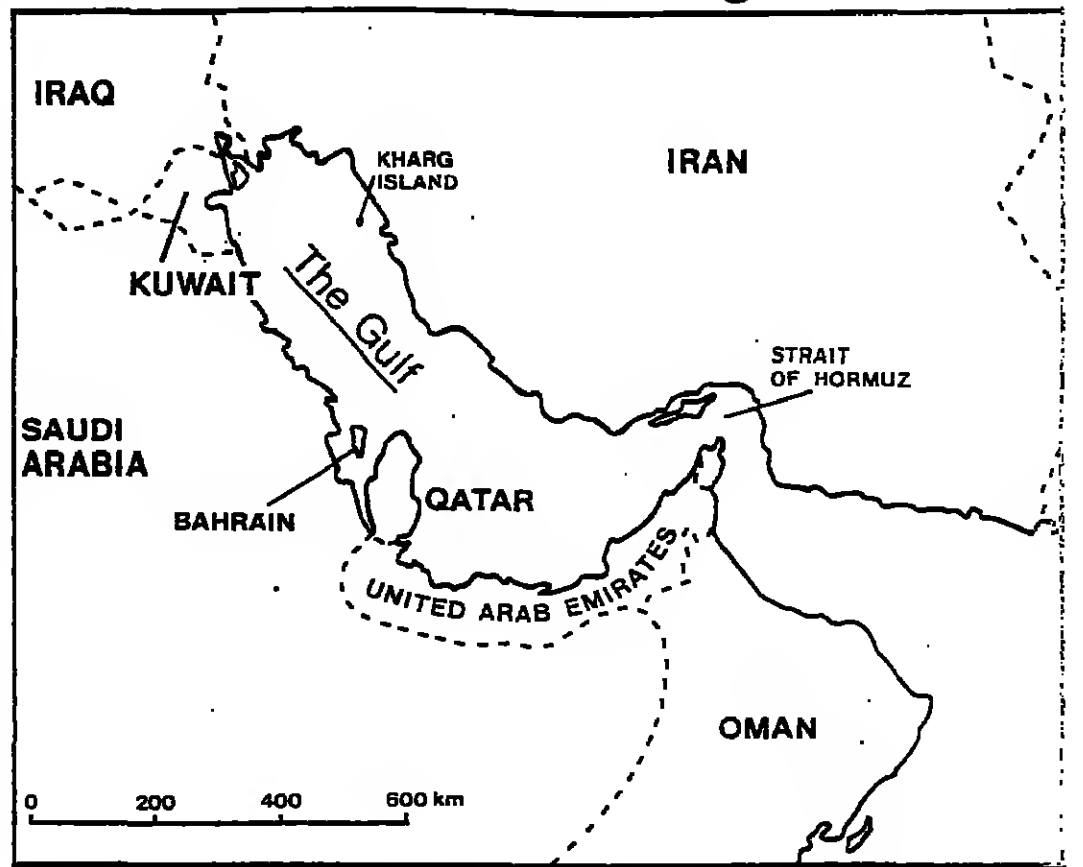
talk about educating the public about environmental problems—we need to educate the officials. They are just not aware of the gravity of the situation."

By the end of the first week of April, ministers from the eight countries had agreed to meet to seek ways to control and clean up the slick, and UNEP experts were in the area. But no practical achievements had been made.

The accident is clearly covered by the 1978 protocol, but the current world oil glut has caused a certain amount of friction among the oil-producing Gulf states and may hurt their ability to work effectively together.

Will the oil spill in the Gulf bring the states closer together, so they can better handle the everyday challenge of rapid development and routine oil, industrial and sewage pollution, or will the slick prove that, despite the treaties and the plan, the Gulf is not ready for unified environmental action?

— Earthscan



Pollution levels from onshore installation show slick is just tip of iceberg

By Margi Bryant

"If the Gulf countries' present rate of industrial and urban growth continue to produce the same level of uncontrolled waste, the Gulf environment could soon be damaged beyond recovery."

That was the conclusion of the UNEP team of specialists who visited the Gulf in 1976, when the Kuwait Action Plan first got going, to make a preliminary assessment of the main environmental dangers.

Four years later another UNEP team carried out a more detailed survey, looking in particular at domestic and industrial sources of pollution on the shoreline.

They found that the 1976 levels of uncontrolled pollution had not only continued but had got worse, and their detailed report contained some alarming data.

They found that rapid urban growth has far outstripped sanitation facilities, causing serious pollution in the Gulf. Few city dwellers are connected to any kind of sewerage system. Most rely on septic tanks and cesspits, which either discharge gradually into drains and soakaways or are periodically emptied.

Some of the Gulf states dump most of their sewage, treated or untreated, in restricted areas in the desert. But others discharge large quantities directly into the sea.

In Bahrain in 1980, some 26 million cubic metres (5,700 million imperial gallons; 6,900 million U.S. gallons) of sewage, 75 per cent of the state's total, will be discharged untreated into the Gulf.

Raw sewage

Raw sewage is often discharged or dumped illegally into storm drains, and then finds its way into the

sea. Kuwait and Qatar will have treatment plants and sewerage covering the whole community within a few years; other states have targets further in the future. Increasing use is being made of treated wastewater. Kuwait uses it to irrigate a reforestation scheme, and the UAE for urban green zones.

Solid domestic refuse is present in the Gulf states in enormous quantities. High oil revenues have led to an affluent lifestyle heavily dependent on imported goods—including large quantities of pre-packaged foodstuffs.

Domestic refuse—waste food, cans, cartons, glass, plastic, rubber and so on—does not contribute directly to marine pollution as it is mostly dumped on land. But the rubbish tips, often on city outskirts, become breeding grounds for flies and disease. When the rubbish is set alight, its high content of rubber and plastics contributes to air pollution.

Most Gulf countries produce at least double the domestic refuse per capita of Western countries. Kuwait, for instance, produces one million tons in 1979.

Some Gulf countries have started or are looking into ways of pulverising domestic refuse, and combining it with treated sewage sludge to make compost.

In Qatar, a government-owned compost plant processes 130 tons of refuse and 20 tons of sewage sludge a day. But local farmers have shown very little interest in using the compost, even though it is offered free.

The Gulf has one major natural resource: oil. Consequently, it is one of the fastest-developing areas in the world.

Due to the discovery and exploitation of oil, the Gulf countries are now experiencing a cascade of social, economic and technological development.

Though the eight Gulf countries vary widely in size, history, industrialisation, oil resources and even the availability of statistics, they present a strikingly similar picture of rapid and concentrated development.

The warm and saline Gulf has a low ability to absorb or discharge to the ocean the growing volume and range of industrial and urban effluents.

It also has to accommodate the enormous brine output of the world's greatest concentration of desalination plants. They produce drinking water, but the main demand is from industry.

There are already 26 desalination plants along the Gulf coasts (12 in Kuwait, 5 in Qatar, 4 in UAE, 2 in Iran and one each in Bahrain, Oman and Saudi Arabia), with a combined capacity of 138 million gallons (630 million litres) of fresh water a day.

A least another 22 are on order (10 in UAE, 6 in Qatar, 2 each in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and one each in Iran and Iraq). These will double the Gulf's desalination capacity, to 275 million gallons (1,250 million litres) a day.

Inevitably, the discharges from these plants make the Gulf's inshore waters more saline.

Diversification

Concern about the eventual exhaustion of oil reserves has led to a rapid diversification of industry. In 1976, a UNEP team found that the following plants existed or were planned for the Gulf coast:

- 22 petroleum refineries
- 20 petrochemical complexes and 2 plastics plants
- 16 natural gas liquefaction plants
- 11 cement plants and 8 fertiliser plants
- 3 shipyards/dry docks, and 8 new ports

— 26 desalination and power plants

— 4 steel mills and 5 pipe and steel products plants

— 8 aluminium smelters, 1 titanium mill and 2 copper refineries

— 1 tyre factory and 2 sugar refineries

These 1976 UNEP figures did not distinguish between existing and planned industrial plants. In January 1980, the Financial Times of London reported that the Gulf had:

— 2 petrochemical plants under construction or firm contract (Saudi Arabia and Qatar), with another 9 planned (Saudi Arabia 5, Kuwait 2, Bahrain and Qatar);

— 3 fertiliser plants (existing (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar), 2 more under construction or firm contract (Saudi Arabia and Qatar), and two more planned (Saudi Arabia and UAE);

— 5 natural gas plants already in existence (Kuwait 2, UAE 2, Saudi Arabia) and 4 more under construction or firm contract (Qatar 2, UAE, Saudi Arabia);

— 2 aluminium plants already in existence (Bahrain, UAE);

— 1 steel plant in existence (Qatar), another under construction or firm contract (Saudi Arabia) and one more planned (Qatar);

The 1980 International Petroleum Encyclopedia lists 12 petrochemical refineries on the Gulf Coast (Iraq 2, Kuwait 5, Iran 1, Saudi Arabia 1, Qatar 1, UAE 1, Bahrain 1). The Financial Times reported in January 1980 that another four were planned: two in Saudi Arabia and one each in Kuwait and UAE.

In Saudi Arabia alone, coastal industrial investment totalled by 1976 about \$100 million per kilometre of coastline.

The new industries may cause increasing gross air pollution—fluorides, sulphur dioxide, iron oxide, hydrocarbons, cement dust.

Some of these materials will also add to the marine pollution.

The original 1976 UNEP team listed as the most hazardous emissions to the coasts: chemical effluent from industry, organic pollution from fish-packing and meat-packing industries, and untreated urban sewage from new housing settlements, which are often occupied before any sewage facilities are built.

The UNEP mission concluded: "In this time of development boom... a number of disjointed ad hoc projects are under way, often competing for land, materials and labour, and seemingly of no account in tomorrow's environmental conflicts."

In general, pollution emission controls are absent from Gulf countries, and there are no adequate arrangements for disposal of industrial waste.

Air pollution generated on shore not only harms people and vegetation in the cities, but can contaminate the sea as well. Sulphur dioxide, hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide, plus dust from cement and stone-crushing plants, are the dominant air pollutants.

Gulf oil fields produce natural gas with a high sulphur content. Most of this gas is "flared"—hurled to waste in the open air. This emits sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere. Increasing use of natural gas as a fuel (locally or for export) involves desulphurisation, which may mean even greater sulphur dioxide releases in the Gulf.

Sulphur dioxide

Saudi Arabia's coastal city complex of Dammam, Dhahran and Khobar receives over 2 million tons of sulphur dioxide per year from gas flared at the nearby oilfields—73 per cent of the area's total sulphur dioxide pollution.

Oil refineries and power stations are also major sources of air

pollution. Kuwait's Shuaiba industrial area has 20 heavy industrial plants; most of the sulphur dioxide comes from the three refineries. In the Kuwait Metropolitan Area, most sulphur dioxide comes from one power station burning crude oil.

Bahrain's oil refinery emits 73 per cent of the country's total sulphur dioxide, as well as 87 per cent of its hydrocarbons.

The most common source of hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide in Gulf states is the ever-intensifying level of traffic. In Kuwait, the number of automobiles increased 2½ times (from 175,526 to 439,553) between 1972 and 1978.

Qatar's automobiles increased almost six-fold between 1976 and 1980 (from 15,000 to 87,000). Traffic is Qatar's main source of air pollution.

In the UAE, traffic accounts for over 90 per cent of carbon monoxide emissions.

Industrial effluents—liquid wastes—present a serious danger to the Gulf. They can pollute the whole marine environment and find their way, through desalination, into drinking water. Dumped on land, they can contaminate groundwater.

There is an unknown amount of organic pollution from the growing number of agro-industrial projects in the Gulf: battery chicken farms, animal fattening and slaughtering schemes, fish canning plants and so on. Often these wastes, which are many times more polluting than domestic sewage, are discharged straight into drains leading to the sea.

Considerable amounts of industrial waste water, containing such pollutants as mercury, cadmium, zinc and copper, are discharged into the sea.

The chlor-alkali plant in Kuwait discharges 1.1 tons of mercury a

year, close to the intake point of the Shuaiba desalination plant.

The main liquid pollutants in Qatar are ammonia and urea from the fertiliser plant. In Kuwait, 98 per cent of the country's total ammonia effluent of 7,920 tons a year comes from one urea plant; urea is the main basis of nitrate fertiliser.

A significant and often overlooked pollutant is dirty motor oil from automobile service stations. As oil in the Gulf is readily and cheaply available, there is no economic incentive to recycle it. It is discharged into the ground, into the sewage system or into the sea. In many cases it finds its way directly or indirectly into the Gulf waters.

The quantities of waste oil are substantial: 1,000 tons a year in Oman, and 28,000 tons in Kuwait. Gasoline production and storage in the refineries leaves behind considerable quantities of toxic and oily sludges. Oily sludges are also left in even greater bulk at the crude oil export terminals.

Kuwait's refineries, for example, produce each year 210 tons of toxic sludge, containing sulphides and phenols, plus 26,000 tons of oily sludge. Another 123,000 tons of oily sludge come from the oil export terminals.

Saudi Arabia has to dispose annually of 624,000 tons of oily sludge from its export terminals alone.

Toxic and oily sludges are either burned or dumped in pits. The toxic sludges are sometimes weathered in the open air before dumping.

Burning creates serious air pollution and has in some cases been discontinued for this reason. But pit disposal also has its drawbacks. Some of the pits are no more than 200 metres from the sea, and can easily contaminate seawater. Others, further inland, may pollute underground water.

The highest danger of marine pollution to the Gulf does not come from the shore. Around 100 oil tankers pass every day through the Straits of Hormuz, to take on oil at Gulf terminals.

Some 60 per cent of all the oil carried by ships anywhere in the world is loaded in the Gulf.

In recent years, there have been many spectacular tanker disasters, causing severe oil pollution in many parts of the world. There is less public awareness of the steady, continual flow of oil from tanker ships into the ocean, in the process of deballasting and tank washing.

In 1973, 1.1 million tons of oil were said to be present in the world's oceans from routine tanker operations. By comparison, the biggest-ever single spill from a tanker accident was of 200,000 tons, in March 1978, when the Amoco Cadiz struck the coast of Brittany, France.

Empty tankers on their way to load up with oil cannot travel completely empty. They would float too high in the water, bob about like corks, and be difficult to steer. To gain weight, they fill their tanks about half full of water.

Before loading up with oil, they have to discharge this ballast. Ballast water is never clean, because some oil from the previous load remains on the walls of the tanks. Indeed, the process of ballasting and deballasting is normally used to clean out the tanks.

Tankers often discharge to the sea a mixture of oil and water. The amount of oil in ballast water is around 0.15 per cent.

On this basis, Saudi Arabia's waters could receive nearly 400,000 tons of oil a year from deballasting. This is 150 times more than the estimated 2,737 tons of oil effluent discharged directly from the Saudi Ras Tanura refinery, one of the largest in the world.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

- 17:30 Koran
- 18:00 Cartoons
- 18:30 Local Programme
- 19:00 Coral Island
- 19:30 Local Programme
- 20:00 News in Arabic
- 21:30 Wrestling
- 22:00 Thought and Society
- 23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

- 18:00 French Programme
- 19:30 News in French
- 20:30 Comedy: Teachers Only
- 21:30 Documentary
- 22:00 News in English
- 22:30 Simon and Simon

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
a party on 95.60 KHz, SW

7:00 Morning Show

7:30 News Summary

8:00 Morning Show

8:30 News Summary

9:00 Pop Session

9:30 News Summary

10:00 Pop Session

10:30 News Bulletin

11:00 Instrumentals

11:30 News Music

12:00 Concert Hour

12:30 News Summary

13:00 Instrumentals, Old Favorites

13:30 Talking Points, Pop Session

14:00 News Summary

14:30 Over a Cup of Tea, Arabian Music

15:00 News Summary

15:30 Date with a Star

16:00 Evening Show

16:30 News Summary

17:00 Evening Show

17:30 News Summary

18:00 News Summary

18:30 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 Waveguide 06:40 Book Choice 06:45 Financial News

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

CONCERT

* The Parthenon Troupe performs at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.

LECTURE

* By Vincent Clark at the American Center of Oriental Research (ACOR) at 6:30 p.m.

EXHIBITION

* "Les Murs Peints" at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610267

American Centre 41520

British Council 36147-8

French Cultural Centre 37009

Goethe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre 44203

Mair Goes 21400 Outlook: News Summary 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45

Sing, Song, Sing 22:00 World News 22:30 24 Hours News Summary 22:30

Assignment 23:00 Network UK 23:00 Short Story 23:30 Jazz for the Asking 23:40 World News 24:00 The World Today 00:25 Book Choice: Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News; Commentary 01:15 Musical Rites 01:30 Top Twenty

VOICES OF AMERICA

1260, 5965, 7200, 15205, 11725 KHz

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News roundup; reports; opinion, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine: American science, culture, letters, 18:15 21:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 21:30 VOA Magazine: American science, culture, letters, 22:00 Special English: news, 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 22:30 VOA World Report

1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. — 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays, Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. — 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays, Tel. 662420.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays, Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the American Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Reyl Abnashah Club: Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, 37440.

De la Soie Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.

American Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.

American Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeikan, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

03:44 Fajr

05:08 Sunrise

11:57 Dhuhr

18:04 Asr

19:28 Maghrib

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Information Department at Amman Airport Tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)

07:10 Karachi (PIA)

08:05 Cairo (EA)

08:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)

08:30 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)

08:45 Dhahran (RJ)

09:15 Beirut (RJ)

11:00 Laraca (CY)

11:25 Istanbul, Ankara (TA)

13:40 New York, Vienna (RJ)

14:50 Baghdad, Beirut (RJ)

15:20 Jeddah (RJ)

16:30 Bangkok (RJ)

16:30 Riyadh (RJ)

17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)

17:30 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)

18:30 Qatari riyal 97.95 95.5

18:40 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)

19:00 Frankfurt (LH)

19:15 Beirut (RJ)

20:15 Zurich, Geneva, Athens (SA)

20:30 Cairo (RJ)

20:45 Baghdad (RJ)

01:45 Beirut, Istanbul (YA)

DEPARTURES

04:50 Cairo (RJ)

05:15 Laraca (CY)

05:15 Frankfurt (LH)

05:15 Qatari riyal 97.95 95.5

05:30 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)

05:45 Dhahran (RJ)

06:45 Beirut (RJ)

08:05 Rome (Alitalia)

08:05 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)

08:15 Beirut, Athens, Copenhagen (SK)

11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)

11:45 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)

12:30 London (RJ)

12:30 Dhahran (RJ)

13:30 Dhahran (TA)

14:30 Cairo (RJ)

14:30 Kuwait (KAC)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell-buy rates in Jds

Belgian franc 74 74.4

Dutch guilder 130.8 131.6

Egyptian pound 321 324.7

French franc 49.17 49.4

Iraqi dinar 525 534.3

Italian lire (for 100) 24.7 25.3

Japanese yen (for 100) 150.3 151.3

Kuwaiti dinar 1223.8 1230.7

Lebanese lira 55.1 56.4

Omani riyal 1039.6 1039.3

Qatari riyal 97.95 95.5

Saudi riyal 103.5 104

Swedish crown 47.7 48

Swiss franc 174.3 175.3

Syrian lire 61.8 61.9

UAE dirham 97.3 97.9

U.S. sterling pound 547.3 550.6

U.S. dollar 357 359

W. German mark 147.4 148.3

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy, with northerly moderate winds. An increase in temperature is expected. In Amman, it will be partly cloudy, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperatures in deg. C

Amman 8/18

Beirut 13/20

Damascus 9/22

Jordan Valley 14/26

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 16, Amman 63 per cent, Amman 27 per cent.

SPORTS

Ballesteros erases 'wild hitter' tag in 2nd Masters triumph

AUGUSTA, Georgia (R) — Severiano Ballesteros took another step towards confirming his status as a golf superstar by winning his second Masters title with a disciplined performance that belied his reputation as a wild hitter.

The 26-year-old Spaniard mastered the wind and the wiles of a rain-softened Augusta National Course Monday to carve out an emphatic four-stroke victory with an eight-under-par total of 280.

He picked up four strokes on the first four holes and then played cool, conservative golf, with pars on the final six holes, to win the first prize of \$90,000 with a round of 69.

Ballesteros seized the initiative from his closest rivals, who included three other former champions, with a birdie on the opening hole to pull into a tie for the lead.

On the 555-yard second, his fourwood approach shot soared 245 yards to the green where it came to rest 15 feet from the flag. The eagle putt was true and Ballesteros suddenly enjoyed a two-stroke lead which he never surrendered.

After narrowly missing a birdie putt at the next, he struck a two-iron shot just two feet from the hole at the short fourth for another birdie.

Ballesteros said the first four holes were the key to his victory.

"I played four under the first four holes. That put me nine under and sent my confidence straight up," he said.

U.S. and British Open champion Tom Watson, playing with Ballesteros, made a brief challenge when he rolled in a long eagle putt at the eighth to close the gap to two strokes. But he fell away by three-putting the next three greens.

Ben Crenshaw and Tom Kite, with a 68 and a 69 respectively, were joint runners-up on 284, one ahead of Watson and Ray Floyd with Craig Stadler and Hale Irwin on 286.

Stadler and Floyd began the round as joint leaders, one ahead of Ballesteros and two in front of Watson as four Masters champions headed the scoreboard. But the other three had no answer to the Spaniard's opening fireworks and Stadler fell back with a 76, Floyd with a 75 and Watson a 73.

Although no serious challenge came, Ballesteros played conservatively down the homeward stretch and then delighted the gallery by chipping into the hole at the 18th to save par in a final flourish.

He missed only one fairway all day, at the 13th where he still managed to save par, giving credence to his statement earlier in the week that his reputation as a

wild hitter was exaggerated.

"I just tried to play the course and be cool, that's all," he told reporters.

Ballesteros is only the 10th golfer to win the Masters more than once, joining Watson, Byron Nelson, Ben Hogan and Horton Smith as those with two victories. Jack Nicklaus has won the event five times, Arnold Palmer four times and Sam Snead, Jimmy Demaret and Gary Player of South Africa three times.

In addition, Ballesteros has won a British Open, the last two World Matchplay titles and 24 other tournaments since turning professional at the age of 16.

A total of 26 players earned automatic invitations to next year's Masters. Lanny Wadkins, Dan Pohl and Gil Morgan finished at 287, one ahead of Scott Simpson, with Wayne Levi, J.C. Snead, Johnny Miller and George Archer on 289.

Tsuneyuki Nakajima of Japan concluded a fine tournament by sharing 16th place on 290 with Keith Fergus and Jack Renner, one ahead of his compatriot Isao Aoki.

Britain's Peter Oosterhuis and Nick Faldo also qualified for next year's tournament on 292 with Lee Trevino, Tom Weiskopf, Fuzzy Zoeller, Peter Jacobsen and Mark Hayes.

World Cup inspectors arrive in Mexico

MEXICO CITY (R) — Senior officials from soccer's governing body arrived in Mexico Tuesday to assess the country's application to stage the 1986 World Cup tournament.

The official news agency Notimex quoted the officials as saying on arrival that they did not plan to go to the United States or Canada, which have also applied to hold the tournament, after their one-week stay here.

The special committee of the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) announced last month that it intended to pursue only Mexico's application out of the three made when Colombia, the original hosts, withdrew.

The announcement drew strong protests from Canada and the United States. But Notimex said the committee members were sticking to their plans to inspect only Mexico's facilities.

Although the announcement

effectively killed the North Americans' chances of staging the competition, a final decision on the venue will not be made until FIFA's executive committee meets in Stockholm on May 20.

Australia stays on course for world hockey semifinals.

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Australia scored a last-gasp winner amid Indian tears and anger Tuesday to emerge as the only team playing to form after three days of upsets in the Women's World Cup Hockey here.

The Australians, on top of their six-team qualifying pool in the 12-nation tournament, kept their 100 per cent record with a dramatic penalty stroke in the dying seconds of the game.

India, pipped by the top-seeded Dutch in their opening game, felt cheated after running up a 2-0 lead in the first 30 minutes and their players wept openly as their officials complained bitterly about the umpiring.

The fourth-seeded Australians, all at sea in the first half against a dazzling Indian forward line, changed tactics, tightened their defence and went at the Indians in

waves after the break.

Full-back Elspeth Clement brought her cup tally to four with a blistering equaliser from a penalty corner five minutes from the end and Rohyn Leggett flicked home the winner to sink India's hopes of a semifinal berth on April 20.

The other qualifying group remained wide open with 11th seeded Argentina continuing to upset the rankings by drawing 1-1 against an English side that seems to have forgotten where the goal is.

Third-seeded England, playing their first international sporting fixture against Argentina since the Falklands war, have drawn their first two games and are looking nervously ahead to their next match against unbeaten New Zealand on Thursday.

The New Zealanders, who drew with the Soviet Union on Monday,

beat Canada 2-1 with a late winner to join Argentina at the top of the group table.

The West Germans, who went down 1-0 to the Argentines in their opening game, recovered their form with a convincing 2-0 victory over the Soviet Union, bronze medalists in the 1981 World Cup in Buenos Aires.

The Soviet women, whose fitness was expected to be a telling factor in the debilitating humid conditions here, surprisingly wilted after a goalless first half and the Germans could have scored a handful of goals.

The Dutch and the United States, positioned just behind Australia on three points after two matches, play each other Wednesday in a vital game while the Australians take on the Scots.

Barbados looks set to beat India

BRIDGETOWN (R) — Barbados looked set to win against the Indian cricketers after scoring 542 to take a first innings lead of 296 on the third day Monday of their four-day match.

The Indians were 408 for 2 in their second innings.

The cornerstone of the Barbados score was a massive 237 by captain Gordon Greenidge, who notched up his first double-century in the West Indies.

Barbados's total was the highest made against the Indians on the current tour, passing the 470 scored by the West Indies in a recent test in Georgetown.

But it was not Barbados's best ever against Indian touring teams. On the first Indian tour, in 1953, Barbados scored 606 for seven declared.

Nevertheless, Barbados did not win, the only time they have failed to do so in four previous fixtures against the Indians.

Greenidge gave away no chances during his magnificent innings, hitting for just under 500 minutes and hitting 22 fours and three sixes.

Greenidge was seventh out, with the score at 470, when husky medium-paced bowler Neil Phillips stepped up the pace.

He lashed out to make 51 off only 40 balls, striking four fours and three sixes.

After Phillips, tailenders Gerner and Alleyne added 32 between them in just 12 minutes.

When the Indians batted again, Gaekwad drove and cut with splendid timing to hit five fours and made 28 out of the first 34 runs.

Then he was caught at short-leg off a ball from Alleyne, which lifted from just short of a length.

Gaekwad's opening partner, Arun Lal, was caught wicket just 15 minutes before the close in the first of only two overs of spin the Indians received.

The ball was delivered by leg-spinner Linton, just turning to find the edge.

Malhotra, unbeaten with 36, was never at ease against short-pitched deliveries and was lucky to survive the day.

W. German soccer squad includes controversial Schuster

BONN (R) — Trainer Jupp Derwall Tuesday named controversial midfielder Bernd Schuster to the 22-man squad for West Germany's European Soccer Championship ties against Turkey and Austria later this month despite protests in the team.

Several players, including captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, had demanded that Schuster be dropped after his last-minute withdrawal from the team that beat Albania 2-1 in Tirana last month.

But Derwall, still looking for a

convincing successor in midfield to World Cup veteran Paul Breitner, decided to give a second chance to Schuster, who plays for F.C. Barcelona.

Schuster's last appearance for West Germany ended in disaster last autumn when the World Cup runners-up lost 1-0 away to Northern Ireland in their first European Championship qualifying tie.

They meet Turkey in Izmir on April 23 and Austria four days later in Vienna.

Cuban boxers defeat Americans

CAMAGUEY, Cuba (R) — Cuba's amateur boxers beat the United States 6-1 in a follow-up international here Monday night.

Cuba, who won the main meet 12-0 on Saturday, were denied another whitewash victory by light-welterweight Cedric Rose of Dallas who outpointed a sluggish

Urrutia Ramos for the only U.S. win.

Evander Holyfield of Atlanta was probably the unluckiest of the Americans, eventually losing his light-heavyweight bout on points after knocking down Julio Quiñana for a count of eight in the first round.

Chappell wants to quit as Australia's cricket captain

COLOMBO (R) — Greg Chappell said Tuesday that he would not be available to captain the Australian cricket team after their current tour of Sri Lanka.

Chappell, who arrived here with the 15-man squad Monday night, said he would like to continue playing under another captain and added: "I would like the opportunity of playing for Australia as just a player - there is less pressure."

Chappell, who has captained Australia in over 40 tests, said he would be available for the forthcoming World Cup matches in England but it was in the best interests of the team to select a captain who would be available for a longer period.

Australia will play one test match and four one-day international matches during the three-week tour.

Chappell said: "We won't be taking things lightly. We are the side under pressure because we are expected to win and we have to acquit ourselves well."

He said he expected the Sri Lankan team to perform better than they did on the recent tour of New Zealand when they lost two tests and all three limited-over internationals.

Chappell said the Sri Lankan tour would be a good guide for the

selection of the team for the World Cup in June, noting that some of the players now touring Zimbabwe with the young Australians would also be in the reckoning.

He said the team for the first one-day international starting here Wednesday would be named after a practice session Tuesday evening.

Sri Lanka has announced a squad of 12 including 10 who toured Australia and New Zealand recently. The final team will be picked Wednesday morning.

Sashibuckling, Hasman, Dulce Mendis, who led the Sri Lankans on their tours of Zimbabwe, Australia and New Zealand recently, is expected to be re-appointed captain for the test against Australia starting on April 22 in Kandy.

He has already been named captain for the four one-day internationals.

Mendis wrote his name in the record books by scoring a century in each innings in a test against India last year.

Sri Lanka, admitted as a test-playing country in 1981, has performed poorly in seven test matches played so far against England, Pakistan, India and New Zealand, losing five and drawing two.

Commonwealth Games code on South Africa unchanged

LONDON (R) — The Commonwealth Games Council's code of conduct, which calls for a total ban on sporting links with South Africa, will remain unchanged until at least next year, games federation chairman Peter Healey said Tuesday.

Healey told reporters England's proposals for alterations to the code would not be discussed until the full assembly in Los Angeles next year.

The code was agreed in Brisbane last year as a compromise to allow 1981 October's Commonwealth Games to go ahead, African, Caribbean and Asian

countries had threatened a boycott because New Zealand hosted the South African rugby union tour in 1981.

Threats of a new split emerged with England's contention that they could not "accept the code in its entirety" because it includes sports such as cricket and rugby which are outside the control of the Commonwealth Games Council.

But Healey said England's proposals had not been discussed at the two-day meeting although they would be on the agenda in Los Angeles.

Romania relies on regulars for tie against Italy

VIENNA (R) — Romania are relying largely on the squad that drew 0-0 with Italy last December for the vital European Championship return match between the countries next Saturday.

All except midfielder Ticleanu, not yet completely recovered from an eye injury, are in a list of 14 players from which coaches Mircea Lucescu and Mircea Radulescu will choose the side to face

the World Champions in Bucharest.

Universitatea Craiova, UEFA Cup semifinal opponents of Portugal's Benfica Lisbon, contributes seven men, including striker Crisan after a two-year absence from the national squad.

The Romanians have been resting and training in the Carpathian mountain resort of Poiana Brasov since last Friday.

They returned to Bucharest Tuesday for final preparations for the clash in which a home victory could damage Italy's hopes of qualifying for the finals in France.

National tennis tournament set for April 28

AMMAN (J.T.) — A national tennis tournament will be held during April 28-30 at Jordan Tennis Federation official said Tuesday.

The national tennis coach, Mrs. Maureen Stalla, said that the tournament, which will be open to all juniors residing in Jordan, is divided into three events two of which are for boys, 18 and under and 14 and under and one event for girls, 18 and under.

Mrs. Stalla said that preparations for this competition are underway and the federation will start distributing entry forms for all three events of the tournament every afternoon, beginning from Wednesday until Tuesday April 26 at the new federation courts.

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ECONOMY

U.S. seeks trade, finance talks with Western allies

BRUSSELS (R) — The United States has invited its six main Western allies to ministerial talks on key trade and financial issues ahead of the seven-nation economic summit in Williamsburg, Virginia, diplomats said.

If the allies agree, finance and trade ministers from the seven major Western economies would hold separate meetings in Washington and Brussels at the end of April, and a joint session in Paris in mid-May, the diplomats reported.

They said the talks would be aimed at laying the groundwork

for firm agreement at the end of the May summit on contentious issues like East-West trade, agricultural subsidies, and currency intervention on foreign exchanges.

The diplomats said the move was being interpreted in European capitals as a U.S. attempt to ensure that Williamsburg secured lasting settlement of the trade and economic problems which have dogged the West for the past year.

A patched-up accord on economic and trade issues at the Versailles summit last spring quickly gave way to damaging rows over

the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe, European steel exports and farm subsidies.

The seven nations attending the summit are the U.S., Japan, Canada, West Germany, France, Britain and Italy. The European Community's executive commission has also been invited.

But the diplomats said that while there appeared to be a consensus that the finance ministers should meet in Washington on April 29, some European states apparently had doubts over the suggested trade talks in Brussels on April 27 and 28.

President Reagan has been pressing the Europeans to agree to tighten trade terms with the Soviet bloc by limiting exports of high technology, raising the cost of credit and reducing the West's dependence on Soviet energy.

But France in particular has resisted any such moves and the diplomats said that other European nations also had doubts about the value of economic sanctions against Moscow.

Smaller European states within the 10-nation European Economic Community — which has a joint trade policy — might also resist being excluded from such talks, the diplomats said.

Studies on the West's trade with the Soviet bloc, particularly its high technology sales, are nearing completion in two Paris-based organisations, the Coordinating

Committee for East-West Trade (Cocom), and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The diplomats said the aim of trade ministers' talks would be to put a political "gloss" on that work and narrow differences before Williamsburg.

But some diplomats voiced fears that such an unprecedented level of preparation for the summit could raise expectations, making anything short of a full-scale accord at the summit a political disaster.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl was expected to warn of the dangers of a new clash over East-West trade at a meeting with President Reagan during his visit to Washington later this week, the diplomats said.

At the same time a meeting of the community's 10 ambassadors on Thursday would discuss the European's formal response to the U.S. invitations, they added.

Another key issue at any meeting of trade ministers would be the Transatlantic dispute over farm subsidies, which has threatened to blow up into a full-scale trade war in recent months.

The diplomats said agricultural trade tensions had eased recently, but there was still no basic agreement between the U.S. and Europe on a share-out of international food markets.

NEWS IN BRIEF

OPEC oil production declines

NEW YORK (R) — OPEC oil production averaged 14.5 million barrels daily in February, down from January by 2.1 million barrels per day, or 12.5 per cent, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly estimated Monday. The newsletter said production by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) averaged 15.6 million barrels daily for the first two months of 1983, down 23.2 per cent from January and February of 1982. It said non-OPEC oil production in the non-communist world declined to 20.1 million barrels daily in February from 20.5 million in January.

Argentina pays debt arrears

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina's central bank has approved the payment of \$280 million interest arrears in a move to help clear the way for the granting of a new \$1.5 billion medium-term loan by foreign banks, banking sources said Monday.

Iraq plans to enlarge oil pipeline

TOKYO (OPECNA) — Iraq plans to enlarge the capacity of its 1,000 kilometres trans-Turkey pipeline at a cost of \$70 million, according to a newspaper report here. Oil began flowing through the pipeline, connecting the northern oilfields of Kirkuk with Mediterranean terminals, in 1977 at a rate of 65,000 b/d. The Nihon Keizai Shinbun newspaper said the Japanese Toyo Engineering Company had received an Iraqi order to "strengthen" the pipeline by April 1984.

Kuwait's investments to pay off

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's income from foreign investments is expected to outstrip its oil revenue this year for the first time, a leading commercial bank said Monday. The National Bank of Kuwait said in an economic report that foreign investments and other current assets of about \$7.5 billion at the end of 1982 were expected to generate annual income of between \$7-\$7.5 billion. The bank said unsettled conditions in the international oil market meant Kuwait's oil revenues might not reach \$7 billion this year compared with about \$8.5 billion in 1982.

BNOC confirms new oil price

LONDON (R) — The British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) confirmed a new price structure for North Sea oil Monday saying most of its customers and suppliers had responded positively to a \$30 barrel marker price. But oil industry sources said some companies still believed the price to be too high and had accepted the new structure without committing themselves beyond the end of March.

China plans to build coal pipeline

PEKING (R) — China is planning a 700 kilometres pipeline to transport coal from Jungar in Inner Mongolia where the U.S. energy group Occidental is to build a new mine, the New China News Agency (NCNA) reported Monday. Industry sources said the San Francisco-based company Bechtel was conducting a feasibility study concerning the pipeline, which was expected to cost about \$2 billion.

Indonesia to encourage exporters

JAKARTA (OPECNA) — The Indonesian government will give incentives to exporters, including lower taxes and credit facilities, in an effort to boost non-oil exports, it was announced here at the weekend. Mr. Subadi Mangkusuwondo, director general of foreign trade, said the government was also planning to increase the number of export certificates, at present issued for only 200 kinds of commodities. The government would also simplify export procedures which had been a burden on exporters, he said.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, APR. 13, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you suddenly want to expand your horizons. Make positive plans that will lead to success and happiness. Become more concerned about the welfare of others.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Contact an influential person you know and plan how to become more successful. Rest and relax at home tonight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Follow your intuition, which is accurate now, and could lead to greater success. Engage in social activity in the evening.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Go to new sites with interesting persons who can help you get ahead in the future. Take needed health treatments.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A day to listen to suggestions of financial experts so that you can put your business affairs in better order.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Obtain the data you need from associates so you can operate in a more efficient manner. An outsider can be helpful to you now.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Use modern appliances so that you can do your work more efficiently. Be more fair-minded with co-workers.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Making plans for putting your creative ideas to work is wise at this time. Strive for increased happiness and it is yours.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Meet with family members and make long-range plans for the future. Study a new venture that could be profitable.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) An expert can help you improve your daily routines so that you can save time and make more money. Be logical.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A financial expert can give you the advice you need so that you can solve a money problem. Use care in travel.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handling personal affairs early in the day is wise. Accept a social invitation tonight and have a good time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan time for studying new ventures that could be profitable in the future. Make plans to engage in favorite hobby.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be modern-minded and should be sent to the finest schools where such thinking could pave the way to an interesting and successful future. There is much sociability in this chart. Don't neglect ethical training.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities were off the best levels of the day on lack of follow through but the market undertone remained firm on hopes for a cut in U.K. and U.S. interest rates, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 was up 4.5 at 688.4 having opened at a record high of 690.5.

Government bonds met heavy profit taking, having opened firmer on the strength of sterling, with falls stretching to 1/2 point in longer dated issues, dealers said.

Guest Keen and Nettlefolds fell 19p to 159 after the £77.2 million one for three rights issue. It later rallied to 164, down 14p on balance. Golds showed gains of as much as six pence.

Among leading industrials, ICI was up 14p at 416 after 420, Plessey gained 15p at 587 while Glaxo was up 20p at 830 on further consideration of Monday's interim figures. Banks and insurances followed the general trend.

Oils were mostly firmer on the agreement by most customers and suppliers to the British National Oil Corp's North Sea price proposals, with B.P. up 6p at 368 and Shell up 4p at 506.

BTR, which has made a £596 million bid for Thomas Tilling, rose 4p to 418, but Tilling, which has rejected the bid, fell 4p to 185. Sotheby was unchanged at 530 after 535 ahead of further developments on the £60.6 million bid by GFI/Knoll International, dealers said.

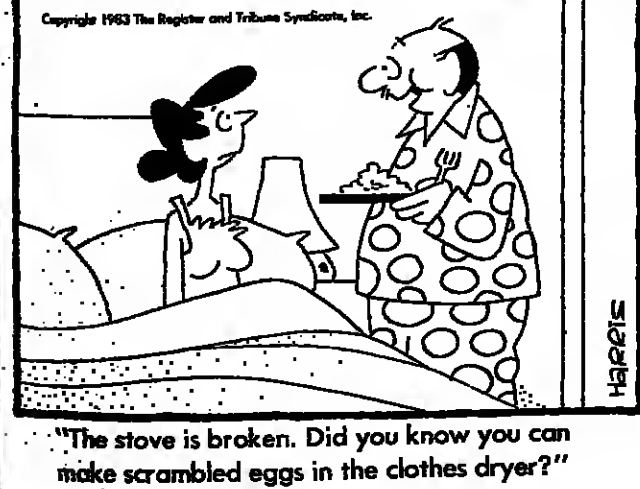
LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.5325/35	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2310/13	Canadian dollars
	2.4210/20	West German marks
	2.7290/7300	Dutch guilders
	2.0430/50	Swiss francs
	48.20/24	Belgian francs
	7.2600/50	French francs
	1442.50/1443.50	Italian lire
	237.60/75	Japanese yen
	7.4740/90	Swedish crowns
	7.1590/1640	Norwegian crowns
	8.5975/6025	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	432.75/433.75	U.S. dollars

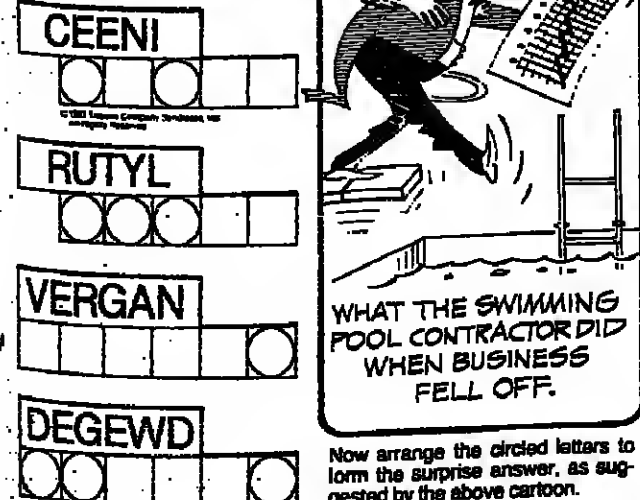
THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: TITLE ESSAY DECENT MEMOIR
Answer: What a successful bachelor does, whichever way you look at it — "MEETS ESTEEM"

Mitterrand promises to repay Napoleon's debt

ZURICH (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand has promised to make a "symbolic" repayment of a debt Napoleon Bonaparte incurred with a Swiss mountain village nearly two centuries ago.

Mr. Mitterrand told Swiss journalists in Paris Monday he had decided to make the gesture to the village of Bourg St. Pierre in southwest Switzerland when he visits the country this week.

The village wrote to the French embassy in Bern last week asking how France planned to repay a

45,334 Swiss franc (\$22,195) debt which Napoleon left behind in 1800 on his way across the Alps into Italy.

"Debts must be repaid," Mr. Mitterrand said, adding the repayment would be symbolic, but he did not yet know in what form.

Before crossing the St. Bernard pass, Napoleon made a written promise to make good any damage his army might cause. A picture of the document was published in a Swiss newspaper Tuesday.

Warsaw bakers face bankruptcy

WARSAW (R) — The state firm which produces and distributes Poland's food said Tuesday Warsaw bakers faced bankruptcy unless the government allowed the price of bread to rise or provided bigger subsidies.

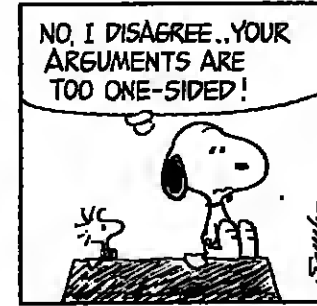
The issue is expected to test the government's economic reform policies, which are based on obliging all firms to economise and eventually become self-financing. In an interview with *Standar* Miodych, the daily youth paper, officials of the food firm Spolom

said they were awaiting a decision from the government, which is also engaged in a major anti-inflation drive.

Bread prices have not increased since August, 1981, when they were raised to make production profitable and to stop the widespread use of cheap bread as animal fodder.

A standard loaf costs 16 zloties (18 cents). Lowest-paid bakery workers are paid the same sum for an hour's work.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword by William Cenne

ACROSS

1 A Wimbledon champ

5 Swank

9 Stick or dash

13 Crazy one

14 British one

15 Bena's

16 Crimon

17 Apartment-size centre

19 Slime

20 Equipage

21 "The" of Chillon

23 Military top men: abbr.

25 Hindrance

26 "The" — the crime

29 Salt or aster

33 Horse opera performer of old

34 Locust

36 Sponge

37 Bleed

38 David's son

40 Ring synonym

41 " — Lay Dying"

42 Pask

43 LBJ or DDE

44 Metric unit

46 Weapon

48 "Pequod"

49 Gist

51 Downfall

52 Windowlike opening

56 Temperance agitator

60 River in England

81 Tom Joad's portrayer

83 Cleave

84 — Domingo

85 Specieity of Plinder

86 Combinations of minerals

87 Age outfit

88 Actress Bayes

DOWN

1 Can. prov.

2 Grime

3 Pitching great

4 Preceded cajolery

5 Nutlet

6 Scull

7 "Gripsholm" for one

8 Cultivators

9 Foli

10 Bert Lahr

11 Chopping tool

12 Equal

15 Venezuelan river

18 The Emerald Isle

22 Setting of "The Crucible"

24 Thicket

26 Pickle

27 Doubting one

28 Gordon of the comies

30 Houston athlete

31 Keepsake poem

32 Primitiva

33 Wire nail

35 Seared table

38 Fields

39 Gasps

43 Floa

45 Revises

47 "Guys and Dolls" author

48 Song styl.

50 Free drink

52 Gambling game

53 Glade or green

54 Not any... tile

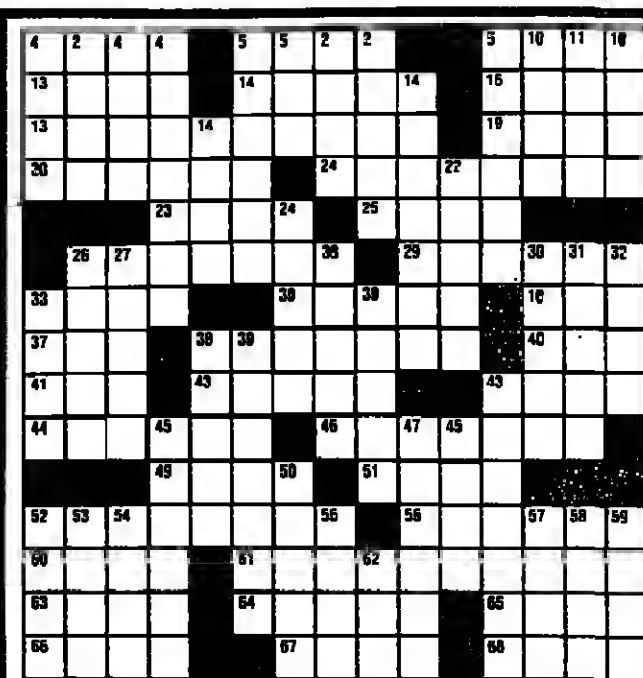
55 — ol... Cleves

57 — China

58 Frankfurt's river

59 Houston-based group

62 Map abbr.



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WORLD

'Gandhi' wins 8 Oscars

LOS ANGELES (R) — The Anglo-Indian film "Gandhi" Monday night triumphantly won eight Oscars, including best picture and the best actor award for Ben Kingsley in his first screen role.

Sir Richard Attenborough, named best director after struggling for 20 years to finance and make the \$22 million film of the life of the Indian leader, told a star-studded audience:

"The person you truly honour is Mahatma Gandhi and his plea to live in peace. He was an inspiration to millions and millions of people... I believe he had something to say to all of us everywhere in the world."

It was a double triumph for Britain, which won the Oscar last year for best picture with "Chariots of Fire."

Meryl Streep, as expected, won the award for best actress for her role as a Nazi concentration camp survivor haunted by the past in "Sophie's Choice."

Lou Gossett became the first black actor in 20 years to win an Oscar when he was named best supporting actor for his role as a tough drill sergeant in "An Officer and a Gentleman."

Jessica Lange, nominated for Oscars for best actress and best supporting actress, had to make do with the lesser of the awards, for her role as an actress in "Tootsie."

Mickey Rooney, the "Andy Hardy" of yesteryears, won a standing ovation and hrough members of the audience close to tears when he reminded them — in accepting an honorary Oscar — of the days when nobody would give him a job.

But it was the film "Gandhi", which dominated the night and picked up the top awards that studio officials estimate could add at least \$20 million to its box office takings.

Its closest rival for Oscar honours, "E.T. — The Extra-Terrestrial", the \$600 million box office blockbuster about a wizened, friendly little creature from outer space, won four awards, Kingsley, of half-Indian parentage although born in England, told

his audience in collecting his award for his portrayal of "Gandhi": "This is an Oscar for vision, for courage, for acting and for peace."

Asked if he would like to work in Hollywood, he said he had film offers and would work anywhere he felt he could produce something worthwhile.

A jubilant Attenborough declared: "It was really quite extraordinary. The British film industry will benefit from the success of 'Gandhi' because the academy has made a categorical statement. 'Chariots of Fire' was not a flash in the pan."

Streep, who won an Oscar for best supporting actress in 1980 for her role in "Kramer vs. Kramer," joined the select group of Maggie Smith, Helen Hayes and the late Ingrid Bergman in having won Oscars for best and best supporting actress.

Nervous and six months pregnant, the 34-year-old Streep, who is married to sculptor Donald Gummer, exclaimed as she went to receive her golden statuette: "I'm speechless. It's so incredibly exciting, right down to my toes."

The tall, lean and shaven-headed Gossett, only the third black actor to win an Oscar in 55 years, called on producers, in a backstage press conference, to look closer at what he called the talented pool of black performers.

Holding his award aloft, he had this advice for performers: "Don't look for black parts, look for parts."

Lange, asked what it was like to win one award and lose one, replied simply: "It feels great."

The academy added a political touch to its awards when it chose a Canadian film as the best documentary short subject. It had been classified by the U.S. Justice Department as political propaganda.

The film, "If You Love This Planet", consists of talk by a nuclear freeze advocate, Dr. Helen Caldicott, on the consequences of nuclear war and included clips of President Reagan taken during his screen career playing a leather-jacketed pilot.

Walesa meets underground leaders

WARSAW (R) — Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's banned Solidarity trade union, held a secret meeting at the weekend with leaders of the underground opposition movement, he announced in a communique Tuesday.

The communique, read over the telephone by Walesa's wife Danuta at her Gdansk home, said the meeting took place between Saturday and Monday. It did not say where.

It was the first reported meeting between Walesa and his former union colleagues who coordinated the underground campaign against martial law since the Solidarity leader was released from internment last October.

Mr. Walesa has said in the past he supports the aims, if not necessarily the methods, of the underground movement, which organised demonstrations and strikes in protest against the suppression of Solidarity.

The communique said: "The head of the presidium of Solidarity's national commission, Lech Walesa, met the Solidarity

provisional coordinating commission on April 9, 10 and 11, 1983.

"They discussed in detail the country's present situation and coordinated their stands," it said.

The provisional coordinating commission, known by its Polish initials TKK, is an illegal body and contact with it is illegal.

Mrs. Walesa said her husband was now at their apartment in the Zaspa suburb of Gdansk.

Asked whether Walesa had any further plans, she said: "Let us wait for further developments."

The TKK consists of five senior union officials from different parts of Poland who evaded capture and internment on Dec. 13, 1981.

When the military took over and snuffed out the challenge posed by the Soviet bloc's first free trade union.

They are Bogdan Lis of Gdansk, Zbigniew Bujak of Warsaw, Wladyslaw Hardek of Krakow, Jozef Pionier of Wroclaw and Eugeniusz Szumiejko, a former national commission member.

In its latest communique last month the TKK said it would abstain from any disturbances during Pope John Paul's visit in June and repeated earlier calls for an amnesty for all political prisoners, which is also demanded by Walesa and the church.

Since his release from internment the authorities have sought to play down the importance of Walesa, a man who headed a union of 9.5 million members and was feted wherever he went in Poland.

They have insisted he be treated like any other citizen and prevented him from playing any public opposition role.

He has had a number of brushes with the authorities. They picked him up and drove him round the streets of Gdansk for a whole day last December to prevent him from attending a shipyard workers' rally.

Walesa has been restored to the payroll of the Lenin shipyards, birthplace of Solidarity and his former employer, but has not been given a job there.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Islamic pottery bequeathed to U.K.

LONDON (R) — An unrivalled private collection of Islamic pottery has been bequeathed to Britain in lieu of death taxes, the British Museum said Tuesday.

The Godman collection, assembled in the 19th century by British naturalist Frederick du Cane Godman, was left to the nation by his last surviving child who died last year, the museum said in a statement. The collection, consisting of more than 600 pieces, dating from the 16th and 17th centuries, will be formally handed over to the museum on April 21.

The Department of Education said Godman's daughter, Edith, left the collection to the nation in lieu of £1.75 million (\$2.7 million) in death duties.

Algerians release W. German hostages

BONN (R) — Ten West German oil technicians held hostage by striking Algerian workers at a camp in the Sahara desert have been freed after intervention by the Algerian government, the Bonn foreign ministry said Tuesday.

The men, prospecting for oil under contract to Algeria's state-owned Sonatrach oil company, were held for eight days by 160 workers demanding better pay and accommodation at the camp about 1,000 kilometres south of Algiers. The mass circulation Bild Zeitung said Monday four other foreign experts were also being held against their will.

W. German inland waterways flooded

BONN (R) — Floods crippled shipping on West German inland waterways, closed riverside roads and prompted disaster alerts in the cities of Bonn, Cologne and Trier Tuesday, officials said. The mass circulation Bild Zeitung newspaper said a pensioner was swept to his death in the Moselle River Monday, but police could not confirm the report. In neighbouring northeastern France, three people were reported drowned and two motorists were missing after three days of flooding due to heavy rain.

U.K. camel owner faces dilemma

YEOVIL, England (R) — Alan Lovell, who owns a one-eyed camel called Jasmine, is refusing to have her listed as dangerous. Officials in this Somerset market town demanded that Lovell either disposes of Jasmine or takes out a £100 (\$150) licence to include her among all the other beasts named in England's Dangerous Wild Animals Act. The officials have also insisted that Lovell, a 40-year-old shopkeeper, buys special insurance to cover any damage that might be caused by the four-year-old dromedary. Lovell is livid and refuses to pay up. "It's ridiculous," he told reporters. Jasmine is about as dangerous as an old sheep.

Buoyant railwayman loses 5 trains

CULLOMPTON, England (R) — Railwayman Leo Morris celebrated his 53rd birthday in such style that he fell asleep in his signal box and lost five trains. Appearing before magistrates Monday in this southwest England town, Morris admitted being drunk on signal duty but said he would have stayed awake if he had not fallen off his bicycle while pedalling to work. The fall brought on a spell of unconsciousness. Morris told the court. Five trains travelling between London and Cornwall vanished from signal box records during his nap. Passengers spent nearly 90 minutes fuming at being delayed by red signals.

Suharto rejects clemency appeal

JAKARTA (R) — President Suharto has rejected an appeal for clemency by a Muslim fundamentalist sentenced to death for masterminding an aircraft hijacking, a court spokesman said Tuesday. Jakarta district court convicted Imron Bin Mohammad Zein, 37, just over a year ago of masterminding the hijacking of an Indonesian airliner to Bangkok in 1981 and an attack on a police station in west Java. No date has been set for his execution.

Critics say 'real' Gandhi not in film

NEW YORK (R) — The film "Gandhi" won eight Oscars Monday night, including the awards for best film of 1982, but many critics and scholars feel the complexities of the real Gandhi were left on the cutting-room floor.

They said the real Gandhi was not the only person missing from a film which the Washington Post's critic, Gary Arnold, complained turned the life of the great Indian leader into "a tribute to a sacred cow."

Scholars were upset that such men as Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister, Vallabhbhai Patel, its first home minister, and Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, were reduced to mere stock figures in the 3½-hour epic film.

They wondered why several leading participants in India's development were simply left out — men like untouchables' leader Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar or Subash Chandra Bose, who led the violent strain of Indian nationalism.

"The film basically wanted to show a little man struggling against the great British empire. It had no time or energy for the real Gandhi," said Ved Mehta, a New

Yorker who spent five years researching Gandhi's life.

Mehta said that the film completely avoided Gandhi's inner life, concentrating instead on external and reducing the partition of India — one of the major events of the century — to just another gigantic disturbance.

"The partition should have been shown as a critical moment for him, a moment of despair in which he lost his will to live," he said.

Mehta and several other Gandhi experts said the film's presentation of Gandhi's family life skirted over his often strained relations with his sons and the damage caused to his marriage by his unilateral decision to abstain from sex.

"He became a celibate without asking his wife's thoughts and she did not agree with this. The consequences on his marriage were enormous," Mehta said.

Peter Duignan, a historian of the British empire at Stanford University's Hoover Institute, said the film was bad history but a good movie.

"It portrayed Gandhi as a loving, caring family man when in fact he refused to let his wife have

Western medicine to save her life, while he always found reason to take it himself," he said.

Duignan added: "There was little of the saint in Gandhi — the great pacifist was once a sergeant in the British army and he periodically had young virgins come to his bed to see if he had overcome lust."

The film showed Gandhi's sons only once and then as children and he barely touched on his vow of chastity in a brief late scene.

Leonard Gordon, of Columbia University's Institute for South Asia Studies, said the film made the struggle for Indian independence seem like a one-man show.

"The great man is shown doing everything and Nehru and Patel are made out to be obsequious. That is not the way it happened," he said.

But Gene Sharp, a Gandhi scholar at Harvard University's Centre for International Affairs, disagreed. "This is only a 3½ hour film. It would be quite impossible for a film of this length to get everything in," he said.

Sharp said "Gandhi" was the most remarkable film he had ever seen.

Police end Karachi riot

KARACHI (R) — Police fired tear gas to break up a stone-throwing crowd as religious clashes broke out again in a section of Pakistan's largest city Karachi, witnesses said.

They said clashes between Sunni and Shia Muslims erupted in Liaquatabad area of west Karachi after a stabbing Monday night.

More than 330 youths gathered Tuesday near a Shia meeting place and hurled stones at police who had stopped them from coming closer to the spot, the witnesses said.

They said police first charged with batons and then fired tear gas. Shops in the area closed.

Last month authorities put the area under military curfew after seven people were killed in clashes between Sunni and Shia sects in long-running dispute over ownership of a mosque.

"At least six people were killed in clashes between Sunnis and Shias in Karachi in February when the authorities took over the disputed mosque to convert it to a medical dispensary."

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Buenos Aires receives 8 Israeli fighter-bombers

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina has recently taken delivery of about eight Israeli fighter-bombers from Israel, completing an order placed shortly after last year's conflict with Britain over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, diplomatic sources said Monday.

The order was for between 22 and 24 of the supersonic jets, a version of the French Mirage III.

Earlier batches of the jets, built under licence in Israel, had been delivered in December and February, the sources said.

They added that the aircraft had been shipped into Buenos Aires and prepared for flying at the city's John Newbery airport.

Although fighters are not normally based at the airport, several Dagers were clearly visible in its military sector early last week.

The sources confirmed local press reports that the Argentine air force is planning to set up a new air brigade with its headquarters in the southern town of Rio Gallegos, a key base for Argentine fighter-bombers attacking British forces in the Falklands during last year's conflict.

They added that the Argentine air force was determined to make the new air brigade operational by the end of this year.

Galtieri reported punished

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Former Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri has been ordered to spend 60 days in military detention because of statements attributed to him about last year's war with Britain over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, domestic news agencies said Monday night.

Military sources were not immediately available to comment on the reports, which also said Gen. Galtieri would face trial by a military court.

French administration empowered to enact austerity measures by decree

PARIS (R) — Parliament has empowered France's leftwing government to enact austerity measures by decree after the Communist Party dropped a threat to abstain in the vote.

The national assembly, dominated by an absolute socialist majority, voted 325 to 159 to enable the government to use decrees to rush into law new taxes and a compulsory law by wage-earners to the state.

The most controversial feature of the austerity package, an annual 2,000-franc (about \$270) ceiling on tourist spending abroad, was imposed by ministerial order last month.

A potential crisis in the government coalition was averted when the Communist Party voted with the socialists after winning a promise from Prime Minister Pie-

erre Mauroy to modify aspects of the package.

The communists had threatened to abstain unless the government agreed to five amendments to shift the burden of the fund-raising measures further onto wealthier taxpayers.

The government gave way on two of the demands, agreeing to exonerate the poorest from a one per cent additional income tax to cover social security spending and to make further allowances for low income households in the compulsory savings.

Communist parliamentary leader Andre Lajoinie said the modifications did not go far enough, but the party took note of the government's intentions to work for greater social justice.

Finance Minister Jacques Del-

ors, architect of the austerity programme, told the assembly that the tax would affect only two of three households and the compulsory savings only one in three.

He also argued that the package would purge the two greatest evils plaguing the country — inflation and low international competitiveness — and enable the government to pursue its long-term goals of economic revival and social justice.

His speech was greeted by jeers from the Gaullist and centre right opposition benches.

Political commentators said the communist decision to toe the socialist line was likely to fuel feeling among some party militants that their leadership had now gone too far in endorsing policies that conflict with party doctrine.

Britons bet on June general elections

LONDON (R) — Britain was betting Tuesday on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher calling a general election in June, 11 months before her five-year mandate runs out.

Speculation on an early election pushed the London stock market to an all-time peak, the pound strengthened of foreign exchange markets and bookmakers made it short odds on a June poll.

Thatcher's aides acknowledged that political pressure was building up for an election in June but insisted nothing had yet been decided.

"She is keeping all her options open," a spokesman in the prime minister's office said. "She won't

even consider an election date until after local government elections on May 5."

Public opinion polls give her ruling Conservatives a big lead, eight per cent ahead of the Labour Party and 22 per cent in front of the centrist Liberal and Social Democratic Alliance.

Party sources said a majority of Conservative Members of Parliament wanted an early poll to remove political uncertainty and take advantage of favourable signs for an economic recovery.

Government ministers have expressed optimism that the economy may be reviving, with inflation down around five per cent for the first time in 13 years and

business confidence rising.

Leading bookmakers reported heavy wagering on a June poll and shortened the odds overnight from even money to 4/5.

Thatcher, who became Britain's first woman prime minister when voters turned Labour out in May 1979, repeatedly said she would like to run her full five-year term. But she has teased the opposition in recent weeks with hints of an early poll.

Last week she met key cabinet ministers to thrash out a draft election manifesto. She intensified speculation by arranging to address new Conservative candidates next weekend.

Somalia predicts Ethiopian attack, places armed forces on full alert

MOGADISHU (R) — Somali Defence Minister Mohammed Ali Samantar has put the armed forces on full alert because he believes Ethiopia may be preparing fresh military action.

In an address to mark the 23rd anniversary of the Somali armed forces, Gen. Samantar said: "The Ethiopians, backed by Cubans, Libyans and Warsaw Pact forces, nurse the idea of going forward. The signs for a prelude to an attack on Somalia are there."

The Somali minister said he had taken the decision after receiving information that Ethiopia was planning an offensive in the border area which was the scene of bitter fighting between the two countries last summer.

Ethiopia has denied any direct involvement in last summer's fighting and insists that the clashes were between Somali troops and Ethiopian-backed anti-government Somali guerrillas.

Somalia said that following the fighting, regular Ethiopian troops are now occupying two pockets along the border in the Ogaden desert region.

There have been no official reports of serious fighting for several months but Gen. Samantar said there had been clashes in recent days. He gave no details.

The United States has provided \$20 million in military assistance to Somalia this year and another nine million are requested, Somali officials said.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠72 ♠AQJ1063 ♠A6 ♠1095

The bidding has proceeded: North East South West

1 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—Although partner has shown a maximum no trump with heart support, he has denied the ace of spades—with that card he would have cue-bid three spades rather than four clubs. But partner might have the king of spades, in which case a small slam is still possible. You can convey this to partner by bidding five hearts. That confirms that you have two fast spade losers, and allows him to make the next move.

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠AQJ7 ♠J1062 ♠6 ♠AKQ9

The bidding has proceeded: North East South

1 NT 4 ♠ ?

What do you bid now?

A.—East's barrage has made a scientific auction impossible. You might ask for aces, but will it really help you to discover that partner has one ace—or, for that matter, two aces? We would simply bid six hearts—a contract that should depend on no more than a finesse, and could be cold. Sometimes you simply have to give up on a grand slam.

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AK873 ♠A5 ♠Q1073 ♠K9

The bidding has proceeded: North East South

1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—Game is a distinct possibility, but showing your second suit is not the way to make your move. Since half

of your strength is in your short suits, we feel that a raise to two no trump is the most descriptive game try.

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AKJ4 ♠AJ632 ♠85 ♠94

What is your opening bid?

A.—This is one of those rare occasions where you should make an unnatural bid. Open one spade. You want to show both suits, and if you choose one heart and partner bids one no trump or two of a minor, you are not strong enough to reverse into spades. Opening one spade will provide an easy rebid in hearts.

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠72 ♠K83 ♠85 ♠AQ9764

The bidding has proceeded: North East South

1 NT 2 ♠ ?

*preemptive.

What do you bid now?

A.—We are going to ask you to do something that doesn't come easily to most bridge players—you must suppress your six-card suit. If you respond three clubs, you would almost surely catapult your side to game, and your hand isn't good enough for that. Bid three hearts. If partner has anything extra, you will hear from him again.

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠62 ♠AJ8 ♠K10954 ♠KJ5

The bidding has proceeded: North East South

1 ♠ Pass Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—Double. In the passout seat, you have adequate values for this action—in fact, you could have somewhat less. The double is superior to a balancing bid of two diamonds because it gives partner several options, including the possibility of passing for penalties should he have length and strength in the enemy suit.

Taipei-Amsterdam air link angers Peking

TAIPEI (R) — A China Airlines Boeing 747 left for Amsterdam starting a civil air service between Taiwan and the Netherlands that has prompted strong protests from Peking.

Airline chairman Fu Shih-Tu said at an opening ceremony the new route marked a great advance for Taiwan towards establishing a global air service.

Taiwan's only other air link with Europe is a weekly cargo flight to Luxembourg.

Peking, which regards Taiwan as a breakaway province, voiced strong objections to the air agreement as an infringement on its sovereignty.

Sino-Dutch diplomatic ties were downgraded to charge d'affaires level in 1981 when the Dutch government approved the sale of two conventional submarines to Taiwan.

The Netherlands said the submarine sales and the air link were purely commercial deals which they could do nothing to prevent.